

Britain gains from EEC

Only West Germany was a net contributor to the EEC budget last year, according to revised figures from the European Commission. Britain, benefiting from a special stop-gap rebate deal negotiated in 1980, received about £100 million more from the Community than it paid in.

The figures will put extra pressure on British negotiators, but they will say that whatever they can't be thinking about, MPs are.

The House will be back in two weeks now. When a recess was embodied yesterday after the brief Easter recess, the House remained the same, but because of the last minute, there is now a new but which cannot last. Within a very short time, something is going to happen. But what it is, we don't know.

Ready to wage total negotiation

Mr Pym, the Secretary, arrived at the meeting with a statement of his case.

The politicians, as usual, had a hand in the crisis as well as the rest of the world. The situation is not clear, but it seems that there is now a new but which cannot last. Within a very short time, something is going to happen. But what it is, we don't know.

Car bombing wave in Ulster

A wave of car bomb attacks across Northern Ireland caused extensive damage soon after a police warning that the Provisional IRA was intent on provoking more violence.

(Richard Ford writes.) Five car bombs, and an incendiary device, each within an hour, of each other. No one was thought to be seriously injured, although a number of people, including a policeman, were slightly hurt at Scrabane, Co. Tyrone. A woman collapsed and had to be treated for shock when the biggest bomb exploded in Belfast.

Trade talks aim to ease tension

Officials from the EEC, the United States, Japan, and Canada will meet next month near Paris in an attempt to defuse growing tensions over world trade. The meeting will follow the style of the talks held at Key Biscayne, Florida, in January.

Page 15

Racialism pledge

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, defended his pledge to dismiss police officers guilty of racialism if he held office, despite strong protest from senior police men.

Page 2

Furs campaign

An animal protection group is to campaign against the sale of fur coats made from endangered species after a Manchester company was fined £750 for selling a leopard skin coat.

Page 3

Queen's Awards

The first British company to export microcomputer software to Japan among 110 winners of this year's Queen's Awards for export and technology announced today. Awards were made to 19 firms for technological advancement.

Page 16

Labour pay deal

A wage-bargaining deal is emerging from talks between party leaders and the TUC which could make Labour's general election manifesto more attractive to the political middle ground.

Page 3

IBA post

Mr John Whitney, age 51, managing director of Capital Radio, has been appointed to the £40,000 a year post of director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in succession to Sir Brian Young. His appointment was welcomed by an industry spokesman as "interesting and imaginative".

Page 2

Cricket shadow

The shadow cast by the Test ban on several of England's best players falls heavily across the new cricket season. John Woodcock writes in a preview.

Page 19

Leader page 13

Letters: On the Falklands, from Lord Jenkins of Putney, and others; damaged pavements, from Mr G. Chainey; safeguarding countryside, from Mr Guy Somerset.

Leading articles: Falklands; Council rents.

Features, pages 9, 12.

Roger Boyes considers the Polish paradox; walkers back on the warpath; British Rail's vision for the 1990s.

Obituary, page 14.

Brigadier Frederick Baston, Mr William Hunter.

Page 13

Pym off to US for talks on Britain's proposals

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

British counter-proposals to the latest Argentine proposals for a settlement of the Falklands dispute are now for the first time in negotiation with one another through Washington. It was not denied that Argentina had offered to withdraw its troops from the Falklands and offer formally conveyed for the first time on Monday night.

The Cabinet met for an hour last night to receive from Mr Pym an outline of the Argentine terms which Mr Haig conveyed to London today. Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will fly there tomorrow to discuss with Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who is acting as mediator.

The Cabinet met for an hour last night to receive from Mr Pym an outline of the Argentine terms which Mr Haig conveyed to London today. Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, will fly there tomorrow to discuss with Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who is acting as mediator.

There was praise afterwards for Mr Pym's skill in deflecting challenging questions, but little willingness to allow him room for manoeuvre. One backbencher, Mr Winston Churchill, suggested that British V-bombers would have to attack installations on the Argentine mainland, but he had little support.

Another, Mr Anthony Marlowe, argued that it would be bad for the morale of the armed services if the task force came back without having been used, for instance to take back the island of South Georgia.

Mr Pym gave no ground, saying to Mr Marlowe that it might be best for morale if the troops came back, like the grand old Duke of York's men, having contributed to a diplomatic solution and with no lives lost.

Continued on back page, col 1



Heros' welcome: Lieutenant Mills (centre) and his men are greeted by Sir Steuart Pringle (left) and Mr Jerry Wiggin

Marine describes South Georgia battle

By Henry Stanhope

A young Royal Marine officer yesterday described how he and 21 others fought to keep the Union Jack flying over South Georgia, the lonely sub-Antarctic island where an illegal landing last month has brought Britain and Argentina to the brink of war.

He said that after two hours of heavy and continuous firing between 10 and 15 Argentine commandos lay dead, at least 20 more were wounded, two helicopters had been shot down and a corvette so badly crippled by anti-tank rockets that it barely limped back to its mainland port.

Lieutenant Keith Mills, aged 22, from Amlwch, Gwynedd, told a press conference at the Ministry of Defence: "What we did at Grytviken I don't think could

have been achieved by anybody else. Every man was prepared to die for the reasons that we were there, and I was very proud of them."

He was speaking only hours after they had flown to RAF Brize Norton, with seven other marines captured on the Falklands themselves and 13 scientists of the British Antarctic Survey.

RAF onlookers gave them a hero's welcome, cheering and clapping as they stepped off the VC10, to be met by Mr Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Armed Forces, Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Commandant-General Royal Marines and Mr Rex Hunt, Governor of the Falkland Islands, expelled by the Argentine occupying troops.

The battle of South Georgia took place on April 3, a day after the invasion of the Falklands, when an Argentine Puma helicopter with 20 commandos on board which prepared to land 100 yards away. They fired between 600 and 800 rounds at the helicopter which backed away trailing black smoke and landed on the other side of the bay. "No marines were seen to descend from it", Lieutenant Mills said.

"Our reply was that we were under orders not to surrender," Lieutenant Mills said. A corvette was then seen steaming towards the shore and an Alouette helicopter appeared overhead.

After evacuating the British scientists to a nearby church, he went down to the jetty to negotiate with the Argentines, but retreated with his men to a defensive position of trenches and booby traps which they had prepared the previous day, when one of the Argentine soldiers from the helicopter jumped out on landing and aimed his rifle.

It was the Royal Marines who opened the firing, how-

ever, at an Argentine Puma helicopter with 20 commandos on board which prepared to land 100 yards away. They fired between 600 and 800 rounds at the helicopter which backed away trailing black smoke and landed on the other side of the bay. "No marines were seen to descend from it", Lieutenant Mills said.

"We had forced the Argentines to take South Georgia by military action. They could not possibly say that they marched in without any military resistance";

Fiveteen scientists still in hiding on South Georgia are becoming increasingly worried for their own safety, the Press Association reports.

The group and two women film makers — Cindy Buxton and Annie Price — believe the Argentines may try to use them as a lever in negotiations, according to Dr Ray Ade, director of the British Antarctic Survey.

helicopter, had landed more than 100 men and had cut off the British line of retreat. He walked down to the beach holding a coat with white lining and told the Argentine marine commander that he and his men had achieved their main objective.

"We had forced the Argentines to take South Georgia by military action. They could not possibly say that they marched in without any military resistance";

Fifteen scientists still in hiding on South Georgia are becoming increasingly worried for their own safety, the Press Association reports.

The group and two women film makers — Cindy Buxton and Annie Price — believe the Argentines may try to use them as a lever in negotiations, according to Dr Ray Ade, director of the British Antarctic Survey.

Insurers think papal visit is off

By David Hewson

Lloyd's insurance underwriters believe that the Pope's visit will be called off because of the Falklands crisis. By last night, only one underwriter was offering contingency cover against the cancellation of the tour and that was at the rate of a 20 per cent premium on the amount covered.

Before the crisis, many underwriters were accepting cover on the basis of a three to five per cent premium, but, according to the director of the main brokers involved, many businesses facing large losses because of a cancellation remain uncovered.

Mr John Kelvey Brown, a director of the broking firm Adam Brothers Contingency Insurance, said yesterday: "Our market has now folded up. Nobody is accepting the business."

Adam's thought to have handled the bulk of the contingency insurance for the visit has placed £2m, compared with £12m spent on contingency insurance for the Royal Wedding.

It said: "There can be little doubt now, after the events of the last few weeks that had Argentines been ruled by an elected civilian government, that catering firms and companies dealing with the travel arrangements for the visit were among the larger groups still uncovered."

The £2m spent on the Pope's visit came mainly from large companies involved in the sale of mementoes. Mr Kelvey Brown said that catering firms and companies dealing with the travel arrangements for the visit were among the larger groups still uncovered.

"A lot of people have a lot of money riding on this visit. They could be left with a lot of worthless trinkets and souvenirs on their hands."

The £2m placed through Adams could represent a total loss of up to about £60m for the Lloyd's market in the event of a cancellation. But brokers now believe that the pay-off would be much less.

The companies would only recompense manufacturers for unsold stock, and sales could still reach healthy levels.

Dais burst, page 3

Polish visit, page 7

Falkland insurance, page 15

MPs allowed three votes on return of hanging

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has decided that the House of Commons should be allowed a special one-day debate, with as many as three votes on capital punishment before the end of next month.

The debate would be taken on amendments to the Criminal Justice Bill, which is now due to return to the Commons for its report stage.

Mr Vivian Bendall, Conservative MP for Ilford, North, last night tabled three separate amendments; one to reintroduce capital punishment for the murder of policemen and prison warders, another for terrorists who kill in the course of terrorist acts, and another for armed robbers who murder in the course of committing their crimes.

Normally, such amendments would not be allocated one day for debate and

something which is not expected, than the Home Office would come forward with a new Bill to implement the expressed wish of the House.

Mr Bendall said last night that he had decided to go for three separate amendments to the Falkland crisis, but the Police Federation, Conservative MP for Ilford, North, last night tabled three separate amendments; one to reintroduce capital punishment for the murder of policemen and prison warders, another for terrorists who kill in the course of committing their crimes.

The last vote on the death penalty was taken in the Commons in July, 1979, when it was rejected by 362 votes to 243.

If the Commons decides to reverse that view on any of Mr Bendall's amendments, it will be

higher.

Doubts on murder conviction

By Frances Gibb

Serious doubts over the conviction of Paul Cleland, a Stevenage decorator, serving a 20-year sentence for murder, are disclosed in a special investigation by The Times published today.

Inconsistencies in police evidence and an extraordinary sequence of errors in prison records have led MPs, lawyers and now an independent forensic scientist to support the case for a retrial.

The Home Office has already produced its own confidential report on the discrepancies, which it refuse to publish. Mr Bowen Wells, Conservative MP for Hertford and Stevenage, said yesterday that he was calling on the Home Secretary to release the report to "shed light on some of the very worrying aspects of this case".

Case for a retrial, page 9

Israeli curbs on Sinai reporting anger media

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 20

The Israeli Government has become involved in a bitter clash with all sections of the media and with foreign journalists as a result of its determination to restrict reporting of the final evacuation of occupied Sinai.

Last night Israeli television's main news bulletin halted for a minute to protest at the military restrictions and today's newspapers appeared with a coordinated black space on their front pages in a similar protest. Later, a delegation representing Israeli editors and the local journalists' association was forcibly turned back at an Army roadblock where members attempted to enter Sinai without permits.

Judges in the High Court in Jerusalem rejected an appeal by the Foreign Press Association against the new orders barring coverage of the emotional Sinai evacuation, in which more than 2,000 draftees still have to be removed. The association represents some 200 foreign reporters and television men working in Israel.

Among the Sinai protestors is a group of about 20 zealous Kash movement who have been threatening to commit mass suicide in a large air raid shelter which they have fortified and equipped with emergency rations.

Tomorrow, their Brooklyn-born leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, is expected to arrive from New York in a last-ditch effort to persuade his young followers to abandon their death threat.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The protestors issued a statement to the army threatening to resist eviction if they were not allowed to freely report the removal of the draftees.

The

2
NEW
SUMMER
More
people
the
world

Hattersley firm on dismissal of racist police

By Richard Evans

Mr Roy Hattersley MP last night defended his promise to dismiss policemen found guilty of racialism if he becomes Home Secretary in the next Labour government, after fierce criticism from police leaders.

Chief Supt John Keyte, national secretary of the Police Superintendents' Association, yesterday called the pledge frightening and said there was no justification for one group of workers to have a fixed penalty of dismissal hanging over their heads.

Mr Jim Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, which represented junior and middle-ranking officers, said he was in total disagreement with Mr Hattersley and welcomed the firm stand by the superintendents' organisation.

Mr Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, said in a speech at the weekend that if he held office a police officer found guilty of racialist behaviour "will be a police officer no longer".

Last night he added: "I would have thought the police would have agreed with the views expressed by myself and Lord Scarman that the dismissal of officers found guilty of racialism is crucial to improving the relationship between them and ethnic minorities in this country."

Mr Keyte said: "The police service is united in its desire to rid itself of officers who are guilty of racialism and we do that under the existing discipline code."

The position of Home Secretary carried a duty and responsibility to act as the final appeal court against either a guilty finding or sentence under the discipline code. To commence a duty with such strong convictions

"For example, the subcultures of some communities are such—street crime, drug taking, illegal drinking—that inevitably the police will come into conflict with them."

Chemicals were 'wrongly buried'

The decision to bury chemicals at Craigmillar in Edinburgh was wrong, it was admitted yesterday at a committee meeting to investigate the explosion they caused in a council refuse tip last month.

Dr Jim Cook, of the environmental safety group at Harwell, said it was unfortunate that the barrels from a demolished fireworks factory were buried together. It was likely that the combination of magnesium and sulphur had reacted and exploded. The last barrel was dug up last night.

Island sold for £30,000

A Cardiff college principal, Mrs Meinir Llewelyn, aged 39, was told yesterday that her bid of just over £30,000 had brought her the ownership of the 14 acre Sully Island 500 yards from the mainland, near Cardiff.

As she and the students at her private careers college celebrated with champagne, she revealed plans for a £250,000 health farm on the island.

Third child dies after house fire

A third child has died after the fire which swept through a council house in Durham on Monday. Paul Grainger, aged 10 months, died at Middlesbrough General Hospital early today.

His brother Gary, aged five, died in the fire at the family home in Cumbrian Place, Newton Aycliffe, and his sister Kathy, aged two, died soon afterwards.

Action over cars on pavements

Motorists who park on the pavement in central London could face prosecution and a bill for damages this summer. Westminster City Council has decided to enforce the law which makes it an offence to drive on to pedestrian areas. The council said damaged pavements were a big problem, especially for the blind, handicapped and parents with pushchairs.

Letters, page 13

ADVERTISEMENT

FEELING SORRY'S NOT ENOUGH

Severely handicapped and 82, practical sympathy was Florrie's need.

Try to imagine her predicament, for there are too many others with as great a problem. Arthritis and a minor stroke oblige her to use a walking frame. She is also blind.

Kind neighbours helped on a rota basis, and meals on wheels came three times a week. But for the rest Florrie had to cope for months until finally a place in a residential home was found for her. Others in similar great need aren't so lucky. Struggling with disability they have also had to struggle at the very time when life should be a little easier.

Frail old people like this deserve something better. This is why Help the Aged's work so badly needs more funds — to provide more flats, medical aid, day centres for the lonely, minibuses for volunteer transport for the housebound.

Whether you can send £5 or £500 it will be carefully used to give genuine help to old people in great need. Thanks to many willing volunteers each pound achieves a great deal. Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

Time is not on the side of the old. If you are, please send generously to:

Hon. Treasurer,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King

Help the Aged

Room T5, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ.

(No stamp needed)

Electricity men get wage claim warning

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Central Electricity Generating Board has warned its 60,000 industrial and white-collar employees that continued wage settlements at the level of the past few years will endanger the industry's future.

Mr John Baker, the board's commercial member, has told the industry's national house newspaper *Power News* that "excessive pay settlements this year can only worsen the board's position to the detriment of our staff". His comments may be seen by unions officials as an attempt to influence the course of the present ballot among 35,000 manual workers on an 8.5 per cent offer.

The board, however, appears more seriously concerned about the possible effects of a confrontation with its 25,000 power engineers who are dismayed about what they say is the erosion of differentials over their manual colleagues.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, told his union's conference earlier this month that industrial action was "very possibly unavoidable" if the Electricity Council, the employers' negotiating body, failed to improve differentials.

Mr Baker says in his interview that over the last five years average earnings in the industry have risen faster than prices and electricity costs, while the working week has been cut to 37 hours.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday promised backing for Kent miners in their fight to open the threatened Snowdown colliery. Mr Tom McGee, the union's mining engineer, is to undertake an "appraisal" of the colliery with the aim of producing a plan to maintain at least 700 of the 850 jobs at the pit.

Union leaders representing the country's 17,000 ambulancemen rejected, as expected, a pay offer worth 5 per cent for this year. The ambulancemen will be asked to join industrial action called by the Confederation of Health Service Employees and recommended by the National Union of Public Employees. The offer is 4 per cent plus £1.3m for transferring ambulancemen to "salaried" status.

Daily Mail members of the National Union of Journalists have accepted a pay deal said by management to yield increases of between 5 and 7 per cent plus an extra week's holiday. Executives had to produce last Friday's issue because of 24-hour mandatory meetings of NUJ members in London and Manchester.

About 140 BBC journalists employed at Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, West London, on current affairs programmes, yesterday joined 100 colleagues in television news in a work-to-rule over pay and conditions (A Staff Reporter writes).

Yesterday's services committee report also suggests that the new investigation should include the possibility of MPs taking over refurbished accommodation in Palace Chambers, part of the Bridge Street complex, "pending any other solution" to the shortage of office space.

The Commons has spent £3.25m on refurbishing the Old Scotland Yard building, known, after the architect, as Norman Shaw North, which borders the Bridge Street site on the embankment side. The neighbouring Norman Shaw South has also been restored over recent years on a limited annual budget of £200,000 a year for two years.

Yesterday's services committee report also suggests that the new investigation should include the possibility of MPs taking over refurbished accommodation in Palace Chambers, part of the Bridge Street complex, "pending any other solution" to the shortage of office space.

Mr Whitely, aged 51, became managing director of Capital Radio in 1973, having earlier been associated with



Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, with Miss Clair Bloom at the reception before a Foyle's luncheon yesterday in honour of Miss Bloom, whose autobiography was published recently.

Anger over command bunker on trust land

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The National Trust has decided to allow the Ministry of Defence to build an underground bunker on its land, to house the main communications centre for the air defence of the United Kingdom. The decision has plunged the trust into deep internal controversy, with some members calling for a special meeting to have the decision rescinded.

The trust declined to comment yesterday about its long bargaining with the ministry but it is understood to be likely to sign a lease with strict conditions. These are thought to involve access for lorries during building and restoration of the steep Chiltern landscape, once construction has finished.

The bunker, which will be covered by a mound 30ft high, will replace the 40-year-old underground communications centre at nearby RAF High Wycombe. The new unit will provide a command headquarters for RAF Strike Command and for the United Kingdom air force.

It is satisfied that the fear of conservationists about the environmental impact of the hole needed for the bunker are unfounded. The water table is far deeper than the hole at 85 metres, so that pumping out will not be necessary.

'Innovative' IBA chief

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr John Whitney, the managing director of Capital Radio, who was yesterday appointed to the £40,000 a year post of director-general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, is one of the radio industry's most colourful characters.

His name had not been listed among the half-dozen candidates for the job, but in becoming only the third director-general of the authority, succeeding Sir Brian Young next October, he will be warmly welcomed from all sides of radio and television.

Before joining Capital Radio Mr Whitney, who is married to former ballet dancer Roma Duncan and has two children, formed companies responsible for such television successes as *Upstairs, Downstairs*, *Danger UXB* and *The Flame Trees of Thika*.

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Before joining Capital Radio Mr Whitney, who is married to former ballet dancer Roma Duncan and has two children, formed companies responsible for such television successes as *Upstairs, Downstairs*, *Danger UXB* and *The Flame Trees of Thika*.

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Before joining Capital Radio Mr Whitney, who is married to former ballet dancer Roma Duncan and has two children, formed companies responsible for such television successes as *Upstairs, Downstairs*, *Danger UXB* and *The Flame Trees of Thika*.

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman said the company would miss his guidance and "and the innovative flair he lavished on the station".

Companies providing programmes and facilities for both radio and television. He was a leading figure in the early lobbying for commercial radio.

Sir Richard Attewell, Capital Radio's chairman

Science report
Tracing the origin of ancient artefacts

By the staff of "Nature"
Traces of lead and copper artefacts are revealing the origins of the metal they made the objects they made two Oxford archaeologists have announced.

Noel Gale of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy and his wife Sue-Gale of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, have developed a technique called "isotopic fingerprinting" of the lead trace elements from different isotopic compositions, an investigator can distinguish the metal contained in a particular object.

Copper and lead ores are an advance on previous methods of trace analysis because they are unaffected by changes in treatment such as reduction to the metal.

Isotopes are used to exactly the same nature, but slightly different weights (the differing numbers of neutrons in the atoms). These weights are determined by nature, but are altered alike by reduction.

At yesterday's hearing, however, Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for West Devon, asked the inquiry inspector to recommend that the reservoir should not be on valuable farmland. The Dartmoor Preservation Society is keeping a watching brief.

Southend cells for skinhead

A new approach to sentencing Black Holiday troublemakers was adopted by Southend magistrates yesterday. Instead of being fined heavily or sent to prison one young London skinhead was ordered to stay in the local police cells until Saturday to give him time to reflect on his behaviour.

Gary Graymer, aged 17, unemployed, of Nelson Road, Chelmsford Common, who gave Nazi salutes on the seafront last Easter Monday, pleaded guilty to threatening behaviour.

Playing boy was hanged by chain

An accidental death verdict was recorded at an inquest at Hornsey yesterday on Jeffrey Atkins, aged 14, of Burford Gardens, Palmer's Green, London, who hanged himself with a chain attached to a latticework while playing.

Alexander McGuire, aged 14, with whom he had been playing, of Caversham Avenue, Palmer's Green, said he warned Jeffrey of the dangers.

Prince to dive again

The Prince of Wales will make two dives next week, making a total of 10, to the Tudor warship Mary Rose which sank off Southampton, Hampshire, in 1545. He will be accompanied by the former King Constantine of Greece who has also dived on the wreck before.

The Prince's visit coincides with the start of a month's archaeological excavation by 20 volunteer divers.

ITV pays £4.5m for 'Superman'

Independent television is within the first two Supermen films for \$4m (about £2,260,000) each. They will be screened next year in a package of six box office successes.

Jaws set a record commercial television of 23 million and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* was seen by 15,500,000 viewers at Christmas. The independent channel also has *Star Wars* and *Jaws II* in its line-up.

Wheelchair boy dies in river

A handicapped boy drowned yesterday after his wheelchair slipped into the River Trent at Stoke Bardolph, near Nottingham. The body of the boy, who was not named, was recovered, still in the wheelchair, from 10ft of water by a team of police frogmen. Police are investigating how the tragedy happened.

Orkney bells on sea voyage

The three bells of Orkney's 800-year-old Cathedral of St Magnus have been shipped to the mainland for restoration after being lowered 90ft from the tower.

The two smaller bells were cast in Edinburgh in 1528. The largest, which weighs 1,420lb, was recast in Amsterdam in 1682. The restoration work will be carried out by the foundry firm John Taylor of Loughborough (Leicester).

Research jobs saved

Two of Britain's top agricultural research stations, due to be closed or phased down, have been spared, but 110 jobs will still go at the Animal Breeding Research Organisation at Edinburgh and 47 at the Long Ashton Research Station in Bristol. Originally 250 jobs were to go.

Airlift for seaman

A Chinese seaman with a head injury was airlifted to hospital in Canterbury by helicopter yesterday after an incident on board a Panamanian refrigeration ship in the Channel.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Reservoir inquiry for third time

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Perth

Labour designs a wage deal for all workers



Engineers from Ogle Design, Letchworth, converting a Range Rover to carry the Pope during his visit. The vehicle is one of two to be fitted with bullet-proof windows and armour plating, and will be used in the procession to accompany the six-wheeled Popemobile.

Police investigate burning of papal dais

Others that we have not yet achieved.

Mr Basnett, who is strongly influencing talks aimed at reaching an agreement for an early election manifesto, added: "The essential thing is to build up an understanding which allows negotiators the flexibility they need to solve their individual needs while taking account of the agreed national economic assessment.

Progress between the two wings of the Labour movement on a "national economic assessment" that would affect pay claims was disclosed yesterday after the Scottish TUC judged the issue of incomes policy.

The conference went on to approve its traditional stance of opposition to incomes policies. Delegates overwhelmingly approved a resolution tabled by the left-wing

Technical Administerative and Supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers that argued against wage controls, but moderate members of the TUC General Council were last night arguing privately that this formal policy decision by the STUC would not halt the talks with the Labour Party at national level.

Those moves towards an incomes policy have attracted hostility from the left. In an unpublicised clash during the TUC "economic" committee meeting two weeks ago, Mr Ken Gill, Communist leader of the engineering white collar workers, accused moderate unions of working towards a wage restraint programme in defiance of the TUC's official policy of free collective bargaining.

Those divisions came out in public yesterday at the Scottish TUC conference at Perth as Mr Sidney Weighill, general secretary of the National Union of Railmen, insisted that Labour's economic strategy must encompass wages", he said.

Delegates unanimously endorsed the 15-point alternative economic strategy which Mr Weighill said would not command the confidence of the electorate unless it included wages. "You will not deserve to be believed, and you will not get power either", he said. The NUR leader was supported by Mr Alan Tuffin, general secretary-elect of the Union of Communication Workers.

Greater stress on comparability of wages between government employees and the private sector, possibly by means of the Clegg comparabilities commission abolished by Mrs Thatcher.

Influencing union negotiators in the private sector to take account of the effect on prices of their wage demands.

Mr Basnett told *The Times*: "We have to talk about priorities in the distribution of the gross national product, but there is no case for a rigid, structured incomes policy. There is a very strong case for accepting trade union involvement in an annual economic assessment. That involvement will be spending in the public services.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56th Divisions in the crucial battle at Salerno for a foothold on the Italian mainland.

Controversy over the man's case has been revived since a BBC television documentary in February highlighted their plight. They were part of a contingent of 1,500 of General Montgomery's 8th Army troops brought from North Africa as reinforcements to assist the 46th and 56

PARLIAMENT April 20 1982

Pyro Washington: snags in Argentine plan

FALKLANDS

Mr Francis and Commons State for, is going to speak on Thursday for Washington the United States talks on the future of the Islands, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister announced during question time in the Commons. He will be seeking to put to the British Government's proposals.

Thatcher said she could not leave from the House the fact of the latest Argentine proposals put before the Government fell short in some important aspects of the objectives and requirements as expressed by the House.

Among the many problems was that the proposals failed to provide that the Falkland Islands should be able to determine their own destiny and the House had always said that the wishes of the islanders were paramount.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said he wished Mr. Pyne well in his visit to the United States.

The discussions began when Mr. Gerald Howells (Cardigan, Lab) asked: In view of the seriousness of the situation in and around the Falkland Islands, has the Prime Minister any plans to invite leaders of all the political parties in the House to Downing Street for discussions?

Some MPs: No.

Mrs Thatcher: I have no such plans at present. We take it as our duty to keep the House as a whole as fully informed as possible.

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate, C): Will Mrs Thatcher undertake to consider any proposals from the Argentine with great caution, bearing in mind that if an aggressor is even half compensated for his aggression, it will be encouraging to others to behave likewise?

Mrs Thatcher: I take Mr. Gardiner's point. It has been made strongly and on all sides. We shall, of course, try to seek a diplomatic solution but we have to be true to our objectives and I cannot disguise from the House that the Argentine proposals present, both in the short-term in some important respects, of the objectives and requirements as expressed in this House.

Mr Michael Foot: When will be reporting to this House, in accordance with what she said, about these proposals, what they are, what they officially are, and about the Government's views?

Mrs Thatcher: They are the United States Administration or was General Haig merely acting as intermediary in this matter?

Mrs Thatcher: The proposals are Argentine proposals. We are grateful to Mr. Haig for his patience and stamina over the proposals, both in Buenos Aires and on his visit to this country.

But the Argentine proposals. Mr. Haig has kept us

fully informed, when he has been able, about precisely what they are. We have full details. Mr. Foot has heard what I indicated a moment ago. We regard this as a stage in the negotiating process which must now be continued.

We are examining the proposals very closely and shall seek to put forward our own proposals, I hope to Mr. Haig.

With that in mind, the Foreign Secretary plans to go to Washington on Thursday.

Mr. Foot: When will his report to the House again on the matter? I hope that in these discussions we will take into account the proposals by Mr. Denis Healey about involvement of the United Nations in this matter.

From the inherent justice of our case, a major source of strength has been the fact that the Argentine has been acting in conformity with the United Nations and in pursuance of Resolution 502.

If she and the Government were to follow up Mr. Healey's proposals, they could provide specific proposals from the Argentine and make sure that we continue to act in full conformity with the charter and British obligations under the charter.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think that there is much point in referring to the House before the Foreign Secretary has seen Mr. Haig in Washington.

Among the many problems which the Argentine proposals present is that they fail to provide that the Falkland Islands should be able to determine their own destiny and the House has always said that the wishes of the islanders are paramount.

On Mr. Healey's proposals, about United Nations administrators, we are in the process of one negotiation through Mr. Haig and it would be better not to get involved but not to go steadily forward with that.

I accept that we are trying to secure the implementation of Resolution 502 which is clear but not so easy to get implemented.

Of course we also have rights under Article 51 of the charter on self-defence.

Mr. Foot: We certainly wish Mr. Haig well in his visit to the United States. I am not at all certain that it is necessary for further reports to be made to the House in the meantime, because these matters are fully discussed in other places. Therefore there ought to be constant and persistent reports to the House.

Mrs Thatcher: It is not our intention to hold back any information in any way. But Mr. Foot and other MPs have been understanding that while negotiations are on it is difficult to give full details to the House.

I have indicated one important respect in which the Argentine proposals before us fall short of the objectives of, I think, almost every single person in this House.

I am here every Tuesday and

want his programme for dealing with falling rolls to involve the closure of village schools, and the Government recognises the community and educational importance of village schools?

Sir Keith Joseph: Yes, emphatically. My colleagues and I take the most intense care to take all social, as well as educational and financial aspects into account when making decisions. But the pace of the fall in the school population, particularly in the primary phase, has accelerated sharply in recent years.

Mr. Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C): Will he pay particular attention to the proposals affecting truly rural village schools? In view of the number of village schools that have been closed in Staffordshire, it will be important to pay attention to proposals in that county?

Sir Keith Joseph: Yes, to the first part of his question. Certainly in Staffordshire, but no more than any action in any other county. My colleagues and I recognise the social and communal factors involved in these decisions.

He has been asked how many small village schools had been permitted to close in the last 12 months, to which he replied that there were 79 closures in the period March 1, 1981, to February 28, 1982.

Mr. Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lab) said: This is a disturbing figure, in my opinion. Will he make clear that he does not

Help MHA give elderly people the chance to live independently in new Sheltered Housing. Help ensure the Extra-care which MHA will bring to those residents who grow more frail; the Extra-care that encourages them to remain as independent as possible, while being looked after with the same degree of love and care that already exists in 35 MHA Homes throughout Britain.

Three major sites in Chester, Penrith and Lancaster are already being turned into Sheltered Housing plus Extra-care—but new ventures like these need new money.

We are dependent on voluntary giving. Will you help us reach our target of bringing another 1000 elderly people into our care by 1990?

**HELP MHA
PUT NEW LIFE
INTO OLD AGE**

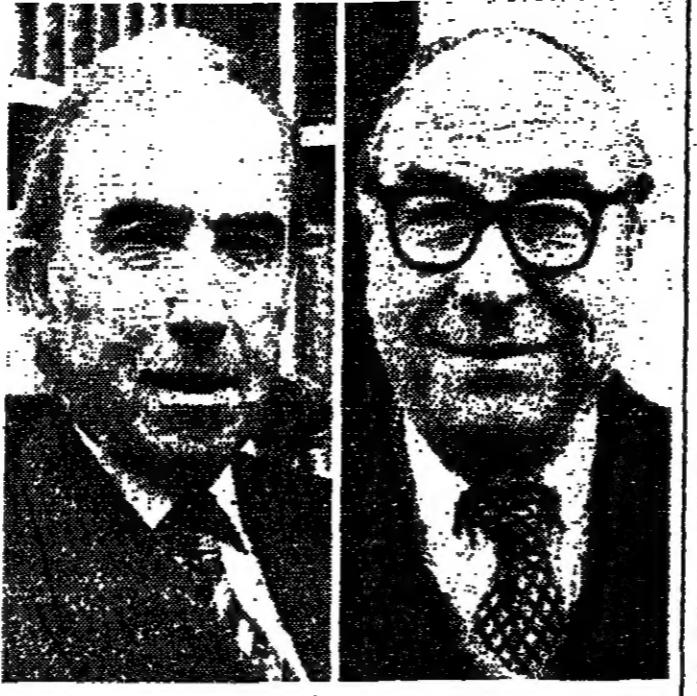
Please give now, and also remember us in your Will. Over £1 million a year is needed.

Please send your gift to MHA, Dept. T, Freepost, London SW1P 3BR.

METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED

11 Tufon Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3DD

Reg. Charity No 218504



Stevens: Majority support

Jenkins: Unrushed decisions

Thursday and will make a much fuller statement as often as we possibly can.

Mr. Norman St John-Stevens (Chelmsford, C): Her handling of the Falklands crisis with a combination of firmness and diplomacy has commanded the support of the vast majority of MPs, I hope to Mr. Haig.

With that in mind, the Foreign Secretary plans to go to Washington on Thursday.

Mr. Foot: When will his report to the House again on the matter? I hope that in these discussions we will take into account the proposals by Mr. Denis Healey about involvement of the United Nations in this matter.

We are examining the proposals very closely and shall seek to put forward our own proposals, I hope to Mr. Haig.

Her declaration this afternoon, despite the difficulties or any shortcomings in the present proposals, resolutely to pursue a diplomatic solution to the crisis will save the full support of most MPs.

Mr. David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Rochdale, Selkirk and Pentlands, Lab): Sir, I hope that there is all-party support for her determination to secure the removal of the Argentines from the islands and to secure the implementation of the Security Council resolution and to re-establish conditions in which the Falklands can be determined in the long term.

But would she refrain from ascribing to the House as a whole her phrase about the paramountcy of the wishes of the islanders. (Interruptions) The islanders' wishes and interests are paramount in the short-term, but for the long-term it is one for the United Kingdom to have a House to resolve.

Mrs Thatcher: The House of Commons, in exercising its duty, has always said in these negotiations and throughout many previous negotiations that the wishes of the islanders are paramount.

There were many previous negotiations have been on the basis that the Argentine wanted what is called "decolonisation", which has a particular meaning under the United Nations terms, but they have not been able or willing to grant self-determination to the islanders.

Mr. Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Will she in view of the strong all-party support which the Government has rightly received during the past 2½ weeks, bear in mind that she will be expected to take further — I hope and believe — unrushed decisions in an equally non-party way, and that she should not be deterred from doing so by the Paymaster General (Mr. Cecil Parkinson) who is chairman of the Conservative Party, to a meeting of senior ministers last night.

Will she seriously consider the proposal made by Mr. James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab):

Mrs Thatcher: I must confess, I had expected a more fundamental point from Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, on the last occasion this came up, said — I happen to believe rightly — that he would not find that an approach was right to take if Mr. Jenkins wished to see me — or I am sure the same would happen with Mr. Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary — about this matter of course, I am always there to see MPs on these important issues.

Mr. Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Will she have an advantage to involve the United Nations more deeply, particularly because it would then relieve the United States of the necessity for acting in what is called "an enhanced fashion" in present circumstances?

If the United States were to adopt the same economic and political support as Britain, it would be easier to bear on the Argentine as countries in Western Europe and the Commonwealth, this would have a moral and economic impact which would make a peaceful and diplomatic solution much more likely.

Mrs Thatcher: There is a clear moral and ethical principle, which should have the force and effect of international law. At present, Mr. Haig is trying to see that it is implemented.

I believe that he is a good and appropriate negotiator, but a negotiator must have credibility

with both parties to the negotiations. It is in our interest that she should have that credibility but we all know that the United States, and ourselves, are democracies.

Mr. Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Will she in view of the support of the Government for the United Kingdom, and to refrain from issuing further invitations.

In a reply, he said the Foreign and Commonwealth Office was advising all United Kingdom nationals against visiting Argentina at this time.

During question time exchanges in the Lords, Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) asked the Government whether it would make sense to retain the Gibraltar Dockyard indefinitely.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

He added: Whatever else results from the crisis there will still be a need to retain the defence establishments, particularly affecting the Royal Navy.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: The Gibraltar Dockyard has rendered great service in the Falklands crisis.

AUSTIN ROVER GROUP INVITE YOU:

CHECK ALL THE FACTS

Before you make any decision on buying your next car, check all the facts.

Find out how much the initial price really is, its genuine running costs, and how much of its value it will retain.

Some of the Austin Rover facts are laid out here.

We challenge you to check the facts against the competition.

You be the judge; we know you'll go straight to your Austin Rover showroom.

The Price Facts:

Recent events in the motor industry have only served to highlight just how competitive Austin Rover prices have always been. These are the prices that spell real value for money.

Check the facts.

Austin Mini Saloons

Austin Metro

Austin Allegro

Morris Ital

Triumph Acclaim

Austin Ambassador

Rover

from £2,999*

from £3,250

from £3,900

from £4,367

from £4,829

from £5,106

from £7,450

The Fuel Economy Facts:

Austin Rover have always led the industry on outstanding fuel economy.

Because of their proven expertise, Austin Rover engineers have achieved these excellent economy figures to save you money without sacrificing all-round performance.

Check the facts.

MPG at 56 MPH	
Austin Metro HLE (£4,300)	58.3
Austin Allegro 1.3L (£4,199)	49.6
Triumph Acclaim (£4,829)	48.8
Austin Mini City (£2,999)	48.5
Morris Ital 1.3L (£4,367)	45.0
Rover 2000 (£7,450)	42.6
Austin Ambassador 1.7L (£5,106)	42.0

The Service Facts:

The Austin Metro led the industry with 12,000 mile/

12 month servicing—a benefit now also enjoyed by the Rover and Austin Ambassador ranges.

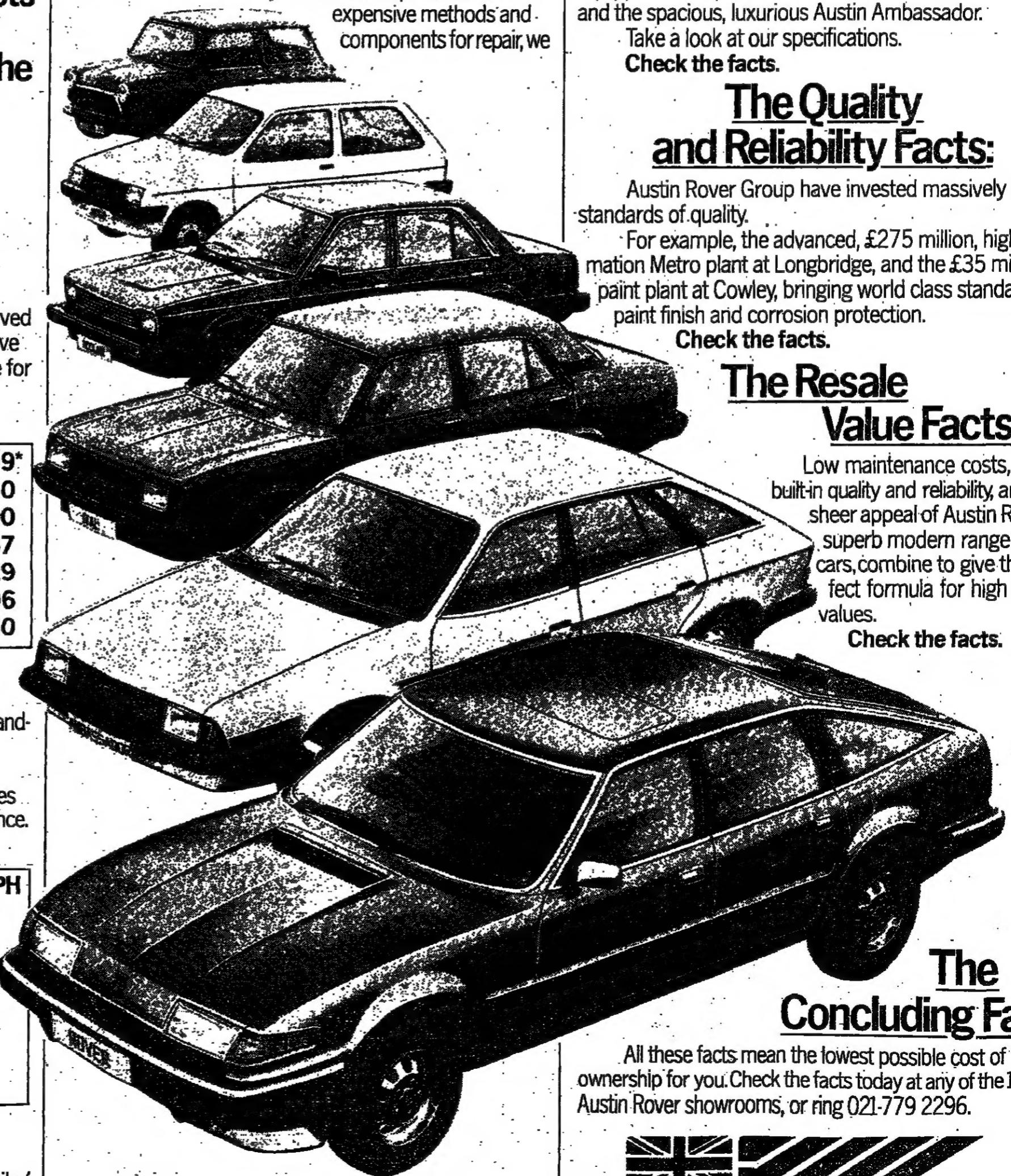
The same engineering leadership has cut servicing costs on all Austin Rover Group cars.

Along with consistently lower spare parts pricing. All designed to save you money.

Check the facts.

The Insurance Facts:

With Austin Rover engineers working closely with the motor insurance industry on the development of less expensive methods and components for repair, we



ensure the most competitive insurance rating for every model. Check the facts.

The Specification Facts:

Austin Rover Group have moved rapidly in the last two years to make every model in their range a winner.

Across the range enhancements, from acoustic refinement to glamorous new clearcoat metallic paint choices, are combined with an exciting new model programme—the award-winning Austin Metro, the totally-equipped Triumph Acclaim, the advanced new Rovers, and the spacious, luxurious Austin Ambassador.

Take a look at our specifications.

Check the facts.

The Quality and Reliability Facts:

Austin Rover Group have invested massively in new standards of quality.

For example, the advanced, £275 million, high automation Metro plant at Longbridge, and the £35 million paint plant at Cowley, bringing world class standards in paint finish and corrosion protection.

Check the facts.

The Resale Value Facts:

Low maintenance costs, built-in quality and reliability, and the sheer appeal of Austin Rover's superb modern range of cars, combine to give the perfect formula for high resale values.

Check the facts.

The Concluding Fact:

All these facts mean the lowest possible cost of ownership for you. Check the facts today at any of the 1600 Austin Rover showrooms, or ring 021-779 2296.



CHECK THE FACTS, THEN COME TO AUSTIN ROVER.

© OFFICIAL D.O.T. FIGURES (MANUAL MODELS ONLY). METRO 1.0 HLE: URBAN CYCLE 41.5 MPG (6.8L/100 KM); 56 MPH (90 KPH) 58.3 MPG (4.8L/100 KM); 75 MPH (120 KPH) 41.7 MPG (6.8L/100 KM). ALLEGRO 1.3: URBAN CYCLE 32.5 MPG (8.7L/100 KM); 56 MPH (90 KPH) 49.6 MPG (5.7L/100 KM); 75 MPH (120 KPH) 35.5 MPG (8.0L/100 KM). TRIUMPH ACCLAIM: URBAN CYCLE 32.5 MPG (8.6L/100 KM); 56 MPH (90 KPH) 48.8 MPG (5.8L/100 KM); 75 MPH (120 KPH) 34.0 MPG (6.3L/100 KM). MINI CITY: URBAN CYCLE 36.8 MPG (7.3L/100 KM); 56 MPH (90 KPH) 48.5 MPG (5.8L/100 KM); 75 MPH (120 KPH) 33.0 MPG (8.5L/100 KM). ITAL 1.3: URBAN CYCLE 31.7 MPG (8.9L/100 KM); 56 MPH (90 KPH) 45.0 MPG (6.3L/100 KM); 75 MPH (120 KPH) 34.0 MPG (8.3L/100 KM). ROVER 2000: URBAN CYCLE 23.9 MPG (11.8L/100 KM); 56 MPH (90 KPH) 42.6 MPG (6.5L/100 KM); 75 MPH (120 KPH) 32.7 MPG (8.6L/100 KM). AMBASSADOR 1.7 L: URBAN CYCLE 28.6 MPG (9.9L/100 KM); 56 MPH (90 KPH) 42.0 MPG (6.7L/100 KM); 75 MPH (120 KPH) 32.1 MPG (8.8L/100 KM). PRICES QUOTED ARE MANUFACTURER'S MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICES AND INCLUDE VAT AND CAR TAX. NUMBER PLATES, SEAT BELTS, AND DELIVERY EXTRA. CLEARCOAT METALLIC PAINTS OPTIONAL EXTRA ON SEVERAL MODELS.

FALKLAND CRISIS

Pyjosteers clear of force at Brussels

By Alan Murray, Brussels, April 20

The Foreign Ministers of the EEC confirmed their continued Falkland Islands solidarity with Britain. At the same time, they underlined their concern over the Falklands problem.

The Foreign Ministers had met in Brussels in a short notice to give Mr Pym, the Foreign Secretary, a chance to re-iterate his position to European partners.

At a working lunch, he outlined the proposals put forward in Buenos Aires by Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, to give them a strong signal that the British government would find them acceptable.

He delicately avoided any reference to Britain having a final recourse to drive the Argentine Army off the Falkland Islands. According to Mr Lee Tindemans, the Belgian External Relations Minister and the President of the Council of Ministers, no mention of military action had been made during the meeting.

This ensured that the occasion was a friendly and harmonious one. Several countries, notably Italy, had been severely tested in agreeing to the EEC embargo against Argentina last week, and it might have stretched to support for military action, has that been requested.

It was Mr Pym's first meeting with his fellow EEC Foreign Ministers, and he sought it in order to give his thanks for the swift way in which the trade embargo had been applied. He also wanted to show that Britain was anxious to consult its partners about the actions it was taking.

His mission was seen as sufficiently important for the British Cabinet meeting, which was to discuss the American proposals, to be postponed until he returned from Brussels.

Mr Pym emphasized in his long explanation of the

Shadow fleet

The Royal Navy has now requisitioned or chartered 35 civilian ships "to support and augment" the Falkland Islands task force. The official list, issued by the Defence Ministry, shows they include 18 tankers, cruise ships, cargo vessels, trawlers and tugs.

REQUISITIONED

P & O liner *Canberra* (44,807 tons), troop carrier and hospital ship; P & O roll-on, roll-off cargo ship *Elk* (5,463), transporting armoured vehicles; P & O schools' cruise ship *Uganda* (16,807) hospital ship. All are at sea.

Tugs: Salvageman (1,598), Irishman (686), Yorkshireman (686). All belong to United Towing and all are at sea.

Trawlers, fitted as mine-sweepers with Royal Navy crews: *Northella* (1,238), *Farnella* (1,207), *Junella* (1,615), *Cordelle* (1,238). All belong to J. Marr Ltd of Hull, and are at sea, with the exception of *Farnella* which is at Hull. *Pict* (1,478), a trawler which will act as support ship, belonging to British United Trawlers, is also at sea.

Cargo vessels for transport of equipment: *Siena Seaspear*, *North Sea support ship* belonging to Stena UK (6,061) at sea; P & O roll-on, roll-off ferry *Norland* (12,988) now loading at Hull; *Townsend Thoresen's* European ferry (4,190) loading at Southampton; *Finnanger Norwegian freighter* (21,267) at sea; *Cunard's Atlantic Conveyor*, roll-on/roll-off ship (14,946) at Devonport.

CHARTERED

Tankers: *Esk* (15,642), *Tamar* (15,642), *Tay* (15,850), *Test* (16,653). All owned by BP and at sea. The BP Test, of similar tonnage, is in Loch Striven, and BP Dart is at Portland being fitted out. *Esso Fawley* (11,084), *BP Wye* (15,849), *BP Avon* (15,540), *GLA*, Walker, owned by Canadian Pacific (18,744). All are at sea. *Shell Burns* (19,763), *BP Iva* (13,271), *BP Fern* (13,252), Swedish-owned *Cortina* (6,499), *Luminetta*, owned by Cunard (14,925), ironman — no details of ownership supplied — (3,623). *Fort Toronto*, owned by Canadian Pacific (19,982) freshwater tanker.



H2 in the lead as landing craft from HMS Hermes exercise in the Atlantic

Navy may well rue sale of lethal Darts

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

Britain could soon regret its decision to sell the Sea Dart guided missile to Argentina if fighting breaks out between the two navies, still separated by about 2,000 miles in the South Atlantic.

Not only is Sea Dart an effective long-range, anti-aircraft weapon designed to pick off hostile intruders of one's air space at sea; but it is also capable of crippling enemy ships.

Many experts at the Ministry of Defence believe that Sea Dart and the Type-42 destroyers which are designed to carry it, should never have been supplied to the Argentines — who remain the only other navy to have them.

Travelling at twice the speed of sound, Sea Dart is guided by radar to its target aircraft, which it can attack at high- or medium altitude, and at distances well in excess of the published range of 25 miles or so.

But it can also be directed to plunge down from a great height on to other ships, powered by its ramjet engine to hit the deck or superstructure with disabling force. Trials conducted by its makers, British Aerospace Dynamics, are said to have demonstrated Sea Dart's ability to strike with such kinetic energy that, even without a warhead, the missile smashed through up to seven decks of a target vessel.

Argentina has two Type-42 destroyers, the 4,100-ton sister ships *Hercules* and *Santissima Trinidad*, the first of which was built by Vickers in Barrow-in-Furness, the second in South America. Ironically, British teams have been helping the Argentines to introduce the complex missile system to the Argentine Navy's conscript sailors.

Fortunately for the Royal Navy, the Argentines have not had much time to develop their skills with the missile — which according to British industry sources demands a trained operator. The number of missiles supplied so far is limited and an inexperienced crew could expend their arsenal without inflicting lethal damage. No missile is 100 per cent effective.

The Royal Navy's task force has the aircraft carrier *Invincible* and three Type-42 destroyers, the *Sheffield*, the *Glasgow* and the *Coventry*, all of which have a full complement of Sea Dart missiles.

However, it could well lose a ship on doing so, if that ship were a carrier like the *Invincible* or the *Hermes*, the loss of life and expensive investment (more than £200m in the *Invincible* with its aircraft and weapons) would be considerable.

Even a crippling blow would be a humiliating reverse for the fleet at a time when it needs to prove its value to a Government which is not without its doubts.

Britannia will not rule the waves in the South Atlantic as easily as many armchair strategists assume.

Gaston Thorn Hurt

Brussels.—Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, was slightly injured when his car was in collision with a bus in Brussels. He received only bruises.



Sea Dart: Capable of crippling ships too.

RAF PUTS BIRDS IN A FLAP

The peace and quiet of Cape Wrath will be shattered this week when the recently converted RAF Vulcan bombers begin target practice on the tiny island of Gare, less than half a mile from one of the biggest seabird colonies in Britain (Our Scottish Correspondent writes).

The bombers are using live 1,000lb bombs and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is worried about disturbances to nesting puffins, guillemots, fulmars and kittiwakes. An RAF spokesman said yesterday that the Ministry of Defence usually tried to avoid bombing on the Cape Wrath range during the nesting season. The society would like to see a moratorium on exercises with live ammunition between mid-April and early July.

The Ministry of Defence yesterday described the exercises as "critical" in view of the Falklands crisis.

Among the areas of dispute are sovereignty over a 600 to 1,000 square yard area south of the Israeli port of Eilat, and whether the Egyptians will reaffirm in writing their commitment to the peace pact in order to allay Israeli fears that Egypt may return to the Arab ranks after the withdrawal.

OVERSEAS NEWS

'Chicago boys' blamed

Chile's economy in grip of recession

As the political and economic problems facing Chile intensified, the entire Cabinet of President Augusto Pinochet resigned on Monday. An official communiqué said that the President did not intend to change his economic policies or to devalue the peso. Florencio Varas reports from Santiago on economic difficulties.

The great hopes for economic recovery endangered by the military regime headed by President Pinochet and his economic team of "Chicago boys", who brought Professor Milton Friedman's theories to Chile, have begun to crumble. There are serious doubts about the Friedman economic model and about the country's future.

"The present problems are so serious that it is difficult to look anywhere but at the situation of the moment. It is disconcerting to feel that businessmen cannot see a clear future and only think of how to get by the next day," Senior Alfonso Silva, the president of the Social Union of Christian Businessmen, said.

The word "recession" has become a part of daily conversation and it is calculated that it will last nine to 12 months here. Some 61 Chilean industrial enterprises went bankrupt last month, and this figure brings the total of bankruptcies for the first quarter of 1982 to 124. In 1981, 431 business went bankrupt.

The invasion of the Falkland Islands has made Chileans forget for a few days that the country is going through a very difficult financial situation. But they have suddenly become aware of the harsh economic reality. Chilean bankers who approach the financial markets in search of loans are confronted with unexpected difficulties. Doors that were open before are now closed. Some financiers have been refused loans, while others are granted much smaller sums than they were requesting.

Shouts in favour of Colonel Antonio Tejero, the Civil Guard officer who led the takeover of the Spanish Parliament in last year's attempted coup, mingled with others of "Spanish Gibraltar". As the crowds began to file past the Army Museum, many of the marchers raised their right arms in the fascist salute and chanted "Vivas" for the Civil Guard forces.

While last year an average of \$243m (£137m) flowed into the country every month, only \$14m has been obtained by Chile in the first two months of this year. There also an evident lack

of confidence on the part of the international banking community which is compounded by the mounting criticism of the domestic economic model, previously so highly praised by Chilean businessmen.

Chile is now suffering from the consequences of a foreign trade policy which was put into practice two years ago. The policy meant opening the doors to imported goods without restrictions and practically without tariffs. When this policy was introduced many Chileans who had had foreign trade experience asked the question: "How is it possible that after 48 years of having imports geared to our limited payments facilities we have suddenly become so rich in foreign exchange that we have almost unlimited licence to import?"

In fact, no new foreign exchange resources were on tap at the time, and the only way to carry out such a bold policy was to acquire massive foreign loans. In this context the only way to make this policy a success was to create a free market that would attract foreign investors and develop new sources of income in foreign exchange.

However, because of the high interest rates in Chile, the investors who were lured to the country were not interested in investing in industry but merely using their capital as short-term loans on the lucrative financial market. This, coupled with the arbitrarily fixed price of the dollar, discouraged the growth of the export industry.

As a result, not only were no new productive sources of foreign exchange created, but the existing vital activities in agriculture, mining and industry were destroyed by the irresistible foreign competition. The economic policy followed its inevitable course to the present crisis.

A reduction in defence spending would appeal to many but has not been openly voiced. The defence budget for 1982 was \$1.569m (without reserve funds). This has now been cut by 2.6 per cent. The reduction of funds for public utilities, on the other hand, has topped 15 per cent.

A large number of further clinical tests will be necessary on the new substance, to establish the reasons for its failure to act in some cases, any after-effects, and those cases in which it could not be prescribed.

The World Health Organization and the Ford Foundation have expressed keen interest in the discovery, and asked to participate in these clinical tests.

Clergy split threatens Iran regime

By Hashim Teimourian

The denunciation of Ayatollah Khomeini, Sharif-Madar, aged 83, one of Iran's most respected religious leaders, as a participant in an alleged plot against the life of Ayatollah Khomeini, is likely to create a gulf among the ruling élite of Shia clergy which could combine with other factors to bring about the downfall of the regime.

Normally it would have been expected that Ayatollah Khomeini would conceal any intrigues against him by his rivals in the interests of presenting a united front on behalf of the clergy.

But preparations are now being made for the election of an assembly of experts who will choose a council of grand ayatollahs to succeed him. He may therefore have been tempted to isolate the opponents of his particular brand of political Islam to prevent them from being elected to the future council.

The denunciation of Ayatollah Sharif-Madar was made by Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the former Foreign Minister, who was arrested two weeks ago in connection with the alleged plot, when he appeared on television claiming that the ayatollah had been aware of the plot and had promised to support it, if it succeeded.

Subsequently a statement by a group of pro-Khomeini religious leaders in the holy city of Qom, and headed over the state radio and television, strongly condemning Ayatollah Sharif-Madar as an enemy of the Islamic Republic and as one who did not deserve to be a "Supreme Source of Following" for the Iranian people.

He ended seven hours of negotiations in Egypt by meeting President Hosni Mubarak and his aides. "We have had very friendly, very cordial and very constructive talks", Mr Stoessel said. "I believe we have made progress and that things are moving well. . . . I am optimistic about the outcome."

Mr Stoessel came to the area almost a week ago at the instruction of President Reagan, as both countries showed signs of increased strain over the withdrawal from the Sinai. He has been shuttling between Cairo and Jerusalem and flew back to Israel today, saying he could not tell if a return trip to Egypt would be needed.

Among the areas of dispute are sovereignty over a 600 to 1,000 square yard area south of the Israeli port of Eilat, and whether the Egyptians will reaffirm in writing their commitment to the peace pact in order to allay Israeli fears that Egypt may return to the Arab ranks after the withdrawal.

Mr Ayatollah Khomeini, a former Iranian Cabinet secretary, reacted angrily before a Civil Service disciplinary tribunal in Jerusalem today, when the prosecutor tried to stop him from discussing his anti-German feelings. Mr Naor attempted to defend his client, the cartoonist, who had been accused of being a member of the SS and the murderers of his family.

Mr Michael Kirsh, the prosecutor, said this was irrelevant and Mr Naor shouted, "You cannot muzzle me in this matter. It is my soul. This subject is in my bones." The hearing was adjourned to allow Mr Naor to calm down.

Later he admitted giving Mr Lurie a story about a conversation between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and President Carter, but said it had already appeared in an Israeli newspaper.

Mr Naor is charged with "unbecoming behaviour" on the basis of allegations by Mr Lurie, now the The Times cartoonist, that he had offered him scoops in 1980 in the hope of being given a job with Die Welt, which Mr Naor then represented.

UN's peace blueprints ready

From Zoriana Pysarowsky New York, April 19

There is an abundance of ideas being floated in London, Buenos Aires and Washington concerning a United Nations role in a Falklands settlement. High-level United Nations officials, inspired by thoughts that the possibilities are endless, have drawn up no fewer than 15 blueprints in case the organization should be called upon to save the day. They claim that none of the parties has requested the effort, although within some political circles the United Nations is being promoted as a means for giving two politically threatened governments a graceful way out. The ideas being most widely circulated are: Peace-keeping forces — Given the United Nations' expertise in this area and the current stationing of its forces in Lebanon, the Golan Heights and Cyprus, this is the idea that first came to mind soon after the Argentine invasion.

Peace-keeping forces — Given the United Nations' expertise in this area and the current stationing of its forces in Lebanon, the Golan Heights and Cyprus, this is the idea that first came to mind soon after the Argentine invasion.

Mediation — Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, would have the opportunity to shed the low profile he has kept throughout Mr Haig's mission, but it would probably mean that effort had failed. Britain has been eager to keep Señor Pérez de Cuellar from becoming directly involved in negotiations, believing that the United States has far more leverage with

SPADOLINI SAYS CRISIS MUST WAIT

From Peter Nichols

Rome, April 20

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, said today that he intends to resign from the Cabinet but to keep his seat in the Knesset. His decision requires the approval of the Tami Party's 40-man executive and the 500-man Central Committee and is by no means certain.

A party official said sessions of the party institutions will be scheduled after sentence is pronounced. The district court will hear arguments about the penalty tomorrow. He is liable to seven years' imprisonment for theft and three years' sentences for fraud and breach of trust.

He said he wished another Tami representative to take over his seat at the Cabinet table and indicated he will reclaim it if he wins his appeal to the Supreme Court. He said he was not giving up his Knesset seat because that would be irreversible.

Mr Abuhatzira called on

the Prime Minister today and informed him of his decision and then announced it to journalists waiting outside. His move relieves Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, of a delicate problem as he was under pressure to dismiss the minister.

The Tami Party's Central Committee yesterday endorsed the minister as party leader, but he said he believed he could persuade the institutions to let him resign. He said he wanted to be free to prepare for his appeal to the High Court and he felt in the meantime his ministerial should be represented at the Cabinet table.

He has taken leave of his Government duties since the start of his trial and Mr Begin took over temporary responsibilities for his three ministries.

He declined to comment on attempts by his political backers to build up his case as an "ethnic affair", with the European-dominated establishment out to get him because he was a North African.

Mr Abuhatzira called on

the Prime Minister today and informed him of his decision and then announced it to journalists waiting outside. His move relieves Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, of a delicate problem as he was under pressure to dismiss the minister.

The denunciation of Ayatollah Sharif-Madar was made by Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the former Foreign Minister, who was arrested two weeks ago in connection with the alleged plot, when he appeared on television claiming that the ayatollah had been aware of the plot and had promised to support it, if it succeeded.

Subsequently a statement by a group of pro-Khomeini

religious leaders in the holy city of Qom, and headed over the state radio and television, strongly

Successes
claimed
for abortion
pill

By Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 20
The discovery of an
abortion pill by a group
of French scientists has
led to a new method
and damaging to health
existing ones.

Professor Eustache
Baudouin, the director of
the Medical Research
Academy of Paris, said
that the experience
was carried out in
France. The new substance
remained secret, had not
been effective.

The drug was tested on
women volunteers who
were pregnant. Nine abortions
were provoked with a
dose of a milligram of the drug
over four days in the
two to four capsules.

The RU 486 has
proved a very effective
contraception, Professor
Baudouin explained. It
is a compound, worked out
on the principle of
hormones, the progress
in playing its role
in the implantation
of the embryo in the
uterus. A great number of
tests have been carried out
on animals and afterwards
on women. What we
have done is to
improve the substance
and make it more
effective.

The Church has presented
an important strategy document
now circulating among
the country's bishops, that
goes some way towards
creating a bridge with the
Government. It recognizes
that Solidarity made mistakes
and that some form of social
contract involving both the
Government and trade unions
is a desirable goal.

Although it lays the
responsibility on the Government
to create a suitable
atmosphere for talks, for
example, it accepts that there
are certain constraints on the
martial law authorities.

Reformist Communist politi-
cians said privately last
week that the document was
a useful negotiating base.
The Pope will now be
expected to give his approval
to it, and both Government
and Church are expected to
discuss it during a joint
episcopate. Government
meeting in early May.

The outcome of these talks
will prove to be the key to
the plenum on Friday.

Balancing act by Polish bishops on visit by Pope

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 20

Will the Pope visit Poland as planned this August? That is still the question dominating church strategists in Warsaw and will be one of the principal themes of talks between Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Polish Primate and the Pope scheduled to take place in the Vatican next Monday.

The Church is having to balance two elements on the one hand: the Pope's visit would give great encouragement to the Polish people and strengthen the church's position in its negotiations with the Polish Government. His visit two years ago helped to share the spirit of opposition in the country and was a contributing factor to the birth of Solidarity, the free trade union. On the other hand, a 'papal visit' would be seen by the Government as exploited as legitimizing martial law.

A decision on the visit has been delayed for as long as possible — the religious point of the trip is the 600th anniversary of the miracle of the Madonna of Czestochowa — but Church-state relations have now reached a crucial phase. Church sources believe further postponement of an announcement may thus create more problems than it solves.

The Church has presented an important strategy document now circulating among the country's bishops, that goes some way towards creating a bridge with the Government. It recognizes that Solidarity made mistakes and that some form of social contract involving both the Government and trade unions is a desirable goal.

Although it lays the responsibility on the Government to create a suitable atmosphere for talks, for example, it accepts that there are certain constraints on the martial law authorities.

Reformist Communist politi-
cians said privately last
week that the document was
a useful negotiating base.
The Pope will now be
expected to give his approval
to it, and both Government
and Church are expected to
discuss it during a joint
episcopate. Government
meeting in early May.

The outcome of these talks
will prove to be the key to
the plenum on Friday.

Russians launch second laboratory into orbit

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, April 20

The Russians, yesterday
launched a new space labora-
tory, Salyut 7, which will be
used by a mixed Soviet-French crew this summer.

The orbiting research laboratory, sent up from the
Baikonur Space Centre in
Kazakhstan, replaces the
ageing 19-tonne Salyut 6,
which was used by other
mixed crews drawn from the
Soviet Union's communist
allies under the Intercosmos
programme.

Tass reported today that all
systems were functioning
normally, and Salyut 7 is now
orbiting the Earth every 90
minutes, 170 miles out in
space.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Loup Chretien, aged 43, a
French Air Force pilot, will
be sent up with two Soviet
cosmonauts to the laboratory
in June in the first East-West
joint expedition since the
1975 Soviet-American link-up
between the Soyuz and
Apollo spacecraft. Colonel
Chretien has been training at
the Soviet Space Centre near Moscow,
together with his understudy,
Commander Patrick Baudry,
for the past two years.

Salyut 7, like its predecessor
launched in 1977, will

RESHUFFLE IN CYPRUS

Nicosia, April 20 — Mr Spyros Kyprianou, the President of Cyprus, today dropped five of his 11 cabinet ministers, reshuffled three others and announced he would seek re-election when his current five-year term of office expires.

Only Mr Nicolas Christodoulou, the Foreign Minister, Mr Christodoulous, Vemamin, the interior and Defence Minister, and Mr Stavros Christodoulou, Minister to the President, survived the reshuffle. Reuter

Afghan war lull

Delhi, April 20 — Soviet and Afghan forces regained control from Muslim rebels in the strategic district around Paghman, 12 miles north-west of Kabul, over the past week when heavy military activity resumed after a winter lull, diplomatic sources said here today.

Soviet and Afghan armour
were reported around the
rebel stronghold of Khoja
Musafer, a village near
Paghman. — Reuter

Singapore seeks greater control of press

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, April 20

Singapore has launched a series of manoeuvres intended to rationalize its press, which will ultimately leave no leading newspaper free of strong government influence.

The republic already has stringent laws and a system of annual licences for the publication of newspapers which ensure that opposition to the Government is muted. But Mr Lee Kuan Yew's Government has been concerned for a long time at what it felt was the poor quality of the press and is moving rapidly to take greater control of the situation.

This is the background to

an announcement today that the leading English-language morning daily in the island, *The Straits Times*, is to loan its evening title, the *New Nation*, to the Singapore Monitor Limited. It was also announced that the two highly competitive Chinese-language morning newspapers, *Sin Chew Jit Poh*, are to merge.

The ultimate aim is to have *The Straits Times* publish one English-language daily and a Chinese-language evening paper financed principally by the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation, while the rival Monitor company publishes the *New Nation* as an evening paper and a Chinese-

language morning paper. The Monitor company's principle shareholders are the two current Chinese-language newspapers, the Government Development Bank of Singapore and two other Chinese banks.

Today's announcement follows the appointment as executive chairman of *The Straits Times* board of Mr S. R. Nathan, a former head of intelligence and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Nathan's appointment was strongly resisted by the board.

Relations between the board of the company and the People's Action Party (PAP) Government have

never been comfortable since the newspaper opposed Mr Lee Kuan Yew's rise to power in Singapore in the early days of independence.

At what the Government saw as the poor quality of *The Straits Times* which, with a monopoly of the English-language morning market, has been a very profitable newspaper for a long time; so much so that about two years ago the Government encouraged the establishment of a rival morning newspaper, to be called *The Singapore Monitor*.

But now, *The Singapore Monitor* is unlikely ever to see the light of day, as

Japan as a commercial travel

score. —

Japan as a commercial travel

score. —

China luxuriates in its pre-Mao past

Letter from Peking

OVERSEAS NEWS

7

people have different ways of unwinding from the strains of modern living: meditation, television, or just a long walk in the country.

In Peking nowadays one can resort to such refined enjoyments as sitting in contemplation of a 46-ton bronze bell inscribed inside and out with Buddhist sutras and said to be audible 20 miles away when struck; or browsing through a selection of millions of imperial artifacts in one of the world's finest fire-proofed buildings.

Life in the Chinese capital is but gradually enriched by the restoration and opening of dozens of buildings and historic sites closed to the public in the early stages of the Cultural Revolution more than 15 years ago.

Money is becoming available for this work in impressive amounts. The old skills and handicrafts are mostly remembered, and are being handed down by the old practitioners to apprentices.

Whether it is the restoration of a delicate scroll by actually burning rice-wine on its surface, or digging up the remains of an eighteenth-century palace in the style of the Italian baroque, there is ample enthusiasm and loving care to be tapped.

This is of considerable social and psychological importance for the Chinese people of today.

Mou Ts'e-tung wanted the common people to be "poor and blank", so that he could write his revolutionary platform on their minds. But this was a tremendous under-assessment of his fellow-countrymen.

Revolutionary or capitalistic, most Chinese people strongly value their cultural heritage enormously, be it only in the form of rustic marriage customs, clan lineages, or reciting ballads. No other people in the world are so closely linked to so much of their past, and is reasonable that this link has survived the political upheavals of the past century.

President Mitterrand might use tomorrow's Cabinet meeting to give his views on the matter.

The controversy between

M. Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice, and M. Gaston Defferre, the Minister of the Interior, over the extent of police powers has once again brought into question the cohesion of the Socialist administration, the coherence of its policy, and the ability of the Prime Minister to impose both upon it.

M. Lionel Jospin, the First Secretary of the Socialist Party, did not consider it desirable that individual ministers should expatiate at length and in public on their own convictions. "That debate must be confined to the Cabinet," he said.

Mauroy writes: "Where the practice of our predecessors had turned the members of the Government into docile and interchangeable interpreters of a score in which they had no say more than 20 years of opposition have made it possible (for the left) to produce strong personalities who are not afraid to state and to defend their standpoints."

He goes on: "It is my duty as Prime Minister to arbitrate when divergencies arise, and to decide when difficulties appear. That is what I do, and I do not consider it desirable for the Government suddenly to impose decisions which cannot have been previously debated. That is the choice of democracy."

While different policy options remain open, they must be put to the country without dissimulation. "On the other hand, when the choice is made and the decision taken, the Government is jointly responsible for its implementation and does not tolerate any breach of solidarity."

However valid in theory, this distinction does not altogether agree with the present Government's practice on several recent occasions.

Two other parliamentary groups, the conservative Democratic Coalition and the Catalan minority, said they would call for a debate in the Congress of Deputies, on the terrorist issue.

The meeting between top military and police officials was the second in two days, motivated by the Government's decision last Sunday to put into practice exceptional anti-terrorist measures.

The increase in political violence began last Wednesday with an overkill of French wares, and French croissants, a cut in 220 per cent duties on French brandy and a promise to buy a few helicopters — for such publicity results was it worthwhile for President Mitterrand to become the first French head of state to pay a state visit to Japan?

This is the question most French commentators are asking themselves today, and the answers depend on their capacity to penetrate the mist of elaborate politeness and inscrutability under which the Japanese shroud their real thoughts and intentions.

In terms of making the Japanese give up their aggressive industrial policy and their protectionist commercial practices, the French President obviously made no headway. Although some of the ministers and members of his entourage who went with him were obviously disconcerted by their lack of response, the President himself did not expect any spectacular or immediate results. He had not come to Japan as a commercial travel

score. —

The increase in political violence began last Wednesday with an overkill of French wares, and French croissants, a cut in 220 per cent duties on French brandy and a promise to buy a few helicopters — for such publicity results was it worthwhile for President Mitterrand to become the first French head of state to pay a state visit to Japan?

This is the question most French commentators are asking themselves today, and the answers depend on their capacity to penetrate the mist of elaborate politeness and inscrutability under which the Japanese shroud their real thoughts and intentions.

In terms of making the Japanese give up their aggressive industrial policy and their protectionist commercial practices, the French President obviously made no headway. Although some of the ministers and members of his entourage who went with him were obviously disconcerted by their lack of response, the President himself did not expect any spectacular or immediate results. He had not come to Japan as a commercial travel

score. —

In Pamplona, a court sentenced a labourer to six months and one day in jail for setting fire to a Spanish flag while under the influence of drink.

Taranto. — Kidnappers have set free Signor Raffaele Flito, aged 34, an Italian businessman abducted five months ago after his family paid a ransom of \$800,000

حکایت الام

A Times Investigation/Frances Gibb on a murder which was solved all too easily

Why Paul Cleeland deserves a retrial

THE MURDER

In their determination to find the killer, the police may have entangled themselves in a web of mistakes

Shortly before two o'clock in the morning of November 5, 1972, Terry Clarke, a scaffolder from Stevenage, was shot dead at close range with a shotgun in the cul-de-sac behind his house. The killer bushes him as he returned from a night out with his wife, fired two shots as Clarke stepped out of his car and ran off.

The man charged with his murder was Paul Cleeland, then 30, a decorator also of Stevenage, and an acquaintance of the victim. He was found guilty in June 1973, at a retrial after a first jury failed to agree a verdict, and is now serving a 20-year life sentence.

From the moment of his arrest, Cleeland has vigorously protested his innocence. He is not a man of unblemished background who inadvertently became involved through bad luck. Both he and the victim were part of the Stevenage criminal fraternity. But he is convinced — and recounts in a compelling and coherent narrative — that in their determination to find the killer, the police may have entangled themselves inextricably in a web of mistakes. He now admits he knows who was responsible; but he will not name them for fear of reprisals against both his family and himself; were he to be freed.

Insisting he had been framed, Cleeland conducted his own defence and in 1976 took his case to the Court of Appeal. It was dismissed. "This is clearly one of those cases," said Lord Justice Lawton, "where a number of cunning criminals have got together to concoct a specious and, on the face of it, credible story to discredit the police."

But the appeal judge did not admit as evidence a sequence of disturbing events since Cleeland's trial involving errors in his prison records. These led to an internal inquiry headed by Mr. E. J. Boothby, Assistant Chief Constable of Northamptonshire, who was called in after allegations by Cleeland that the errors were deliberate and the police evidence which led to his conviction false.

If Cleeland's story is ringed with a degree of resentment against the police and prison authorities, it is hardly surprising. The report remains secret. The Home Office refuses to release it, despite repeated requests from MPs, because of rigid rules. Yet it could throw light both on what a prominent QC called the "quite unusual number of blemishes in connexion with the police evidence"; in particular, discrepancies between the ballistic experts called by Cleeland and the police, and on the "extraordinary coincidence of patently false prison records, affecting or reasonably calculated to affect Mr. Cleeland's appeal". Above all, it could provide the basis for a retrial.

An independent forensic scientist commissioned by The Times to give a preliminary opinion on Cleeland's case has come out in support of the prisoner's call for a retrial. Dr. Julius Grant, secretary of the Society of Forensic Medicine, calls the conflicting ballistic evidence "most disturbing". He says it "would appear to provide Mr. Cleeland with ample reasons for wanting his case reopened and on purely scientific grounds I cannot do other than support this."

THE ARREST

Cleeland sent out from prison to get as much underworld information about the killing as he could

"In the early hours of November 5, 1972, I was woken by knocking on my front door," Cleeland says. It was the police. "They informed me that a man named Terry Clarke had been shot and killed and asked me if I would be prepared to help with their inquiries." At the station he was asked to make a statement. "To this day I have never changed one line that was written down by the officer."

The police produced what was then one of only pieces of evidence against him. A woman had allegedly seen him enter his house at 2.30 am on November 5. It turned out to be a neighbour well-known to Cleeland. "I proceeded to say that this woman and her husband were a right pair and that I had had trouble with them since I had moved into my home about a year previous. I said this was not the first time this woman had told the police stories about me and that it was only the presence of an independent witness on a previous occasion that

stopped the police taking action against me regarding what this woman had told them."

While at the station he met Pat Clarke, wife of the dead. She had seen the killer, but not recognised him. He says she told Cleeland: "the person who had fired the gun was about six feet away from Terry and about 20 feet from her." He was "about five feet eight inches, had short dark curly hair and was wearing a dark suit with a vent in the back."

Cleeland says he is fair and about 5 feet 11 inches returned home. Later that day the police came back and again asked him to go to the station. This time he was placed in the cells and on November 7 charged with murder. He stood trial early in April 1973 and the jury failed to agree a verdict.

Before the next trial, Cleeland says he "sent out" from prison to get as much information about the killing as he could. What came back from his underworld contacts was that the shotgun being shown at the trial — a "Gye" Moncrieffe 12-bore picked up near the murder scene — was not that used to kill Clarke.

Second, that two people took part in the killing; one doing the actual killing, the other acting as a "minder". He was told they used a pump rifle (sawn off) and that they used Clarke's own Rover car which he had previously reported stolen. The went down into a well and dumped the gun in a weir at Harlow. The "minder" was also armed with a sawn-off shotgun and that, too, was dumped in the well. He also learned that the cartridges used were Ely cartridges, not Blue Rival, as claimed by the police.

Three weeks after Cleeland was charged — according to the notebook of Detective Inspector John Ratcliffe who was in charge of the scene of the crime — two shotguns were recovered from the weir at Harlow, and one was a Westernfield 12-bore repeater.

It was at this point, Cleeland says, that the police realised how difficult things were getting. He felt he had been arrested initially not as a direct suspect but in an effort to get him to talk and had been charged so that he could be kept inside. When he believed to be the real murderer was found in Harlow well, he maintains, the police decided to take a gamble and put up a case against him. But that case contains one glaring inconsistency.

Det. Insp. Ratcliffe records in his notebook that on the morning of November 7 he took to the Metropolitan Police Laboratory in London at 9.30 am (10.30 in oral evidence) two spent Blue Rival cartridges found near the "Gye" Moncrieffe 12-bore, picked up near the murder scene; 18 live Blue Rival cartridges found near Clarke's car and two spent Blue Rival cartridges found near the "Gye" Moncrieffe 12-bore, picked up near the murder scene; 18 live Blue Rival cartridges found near Clarke's car and two spent Blue Rival cartridges found near the gun itself. These were examined by Mr. John McCafferty, then principal scientific officer of the laboratory, who said that wadding found near Clarke's car could have come from Blue Rival cartridges. They were returned to Stevenage police station, according to the exhibits book, on the 15th.

But another officer, Detective Sergeant Norman Atkinson, the police photographer, said in evidence that on that day, the 7th, he took photographs of the scene of the crime until about 11.30 am; then went to Stevenage police station where he collected a shotgun and a quantity of cartridges from Det. Insp. Ratcliffe himself and took these to police headquarters at Welwyn Garden City where they were photographed. The photographs show clearly the handstock of the gun, and the cartridges. According to his notebook, Atkinson records to HQ at 12.45. Therefore he must have collected the gun between 11.30, when he was last at the scene of the crime, and then taken the photographs in the afternoon.

No explanation for this extraordinary contradiction was offered in court. Cross-examined by Cleeland, Ratcliffe said he had a receipt showing the cartridges and handstock to have been delivered at the London laboratory "that day" and "Sergeant Atkinson must be mistaken."

"How could McCafferty have carried out tests on November 7, 1972, at the Metropolitan Lab, if, in fact, we have the photographs that show the items McCafferty says he had?" Cleeland asks.

As the police said, it could be a mistake. But the evidence of PC Kitte gives rise to further concern. On the 7th, the day Ratcliffe said he went to London, PC Kitte says he went with the Inspector to the crime scene. Cleeland concludes: "If both D/S Ratcliffe and Mr. McCafferty are giving the correct evidence, then D/S Atkinson and PC Kitte are clearly giving inaccurate evidence."

Ratcliffe, now Superintendent and Commander of Stevenage police, says that he stands by what he said at the trial. "All the defects spoken about by Cleeland were thoroughly investigated in two trials and by Mr. Boothby in an independent investigation, he says; and as far as Sergeant Atkinson's

evidence was concerned, he still believes he was mistaken."

There is one final mystery

surrounding the cartridges. The police did buy a control box of 25 Blue Rival cartridges in Stevenage, but that was not until Saturday the 11th. If the ones found at the scene were indeed at the laboratory from November 7 to 15, it is unexplained why one witness, Raymond Newton, should have testified in a statement signed November 8 that he had been shown a box of 25 Blue Rival cartridges. And why did Ian Graham, another, say he saw such a box on the 10th? Furthermore, an album of photographs showing the loose cartridges was already in the exhibits book by the 9th.

Early on November 5, 1972, Paul Cleeland (left), a petty crook from Stevenage, was taken by police and accused of murdering Terry Clarke, another small-time criminal. In June 1973, despite his fierce denials, Cleeland was found guilty of murder and sentenced to 20 years.

Since then he has worked from inside prison to prove his innocence. The conflicting evidence shows that, at the very least, the case should be put before another jury.



According to the notebook and evidence of a police photographer, this photograph of cartridges was taken at Hertfordshire Police HQ at Welwyn Garden City on November 7, 1972. But McCafferty and another prison officer testified that on that day these items were being tested in London.

found with the gun were marked as having been loaded with number 6 size lead shot by the Amalgamated Cartridge Company, Norwich; were identical to an unfired batch of 18 of a type called Blue Rival, made by that company, found near the murder site. When fired, from the "Gye" Moncrieffe, these showed matching firing marks to those on the spent cartridges.

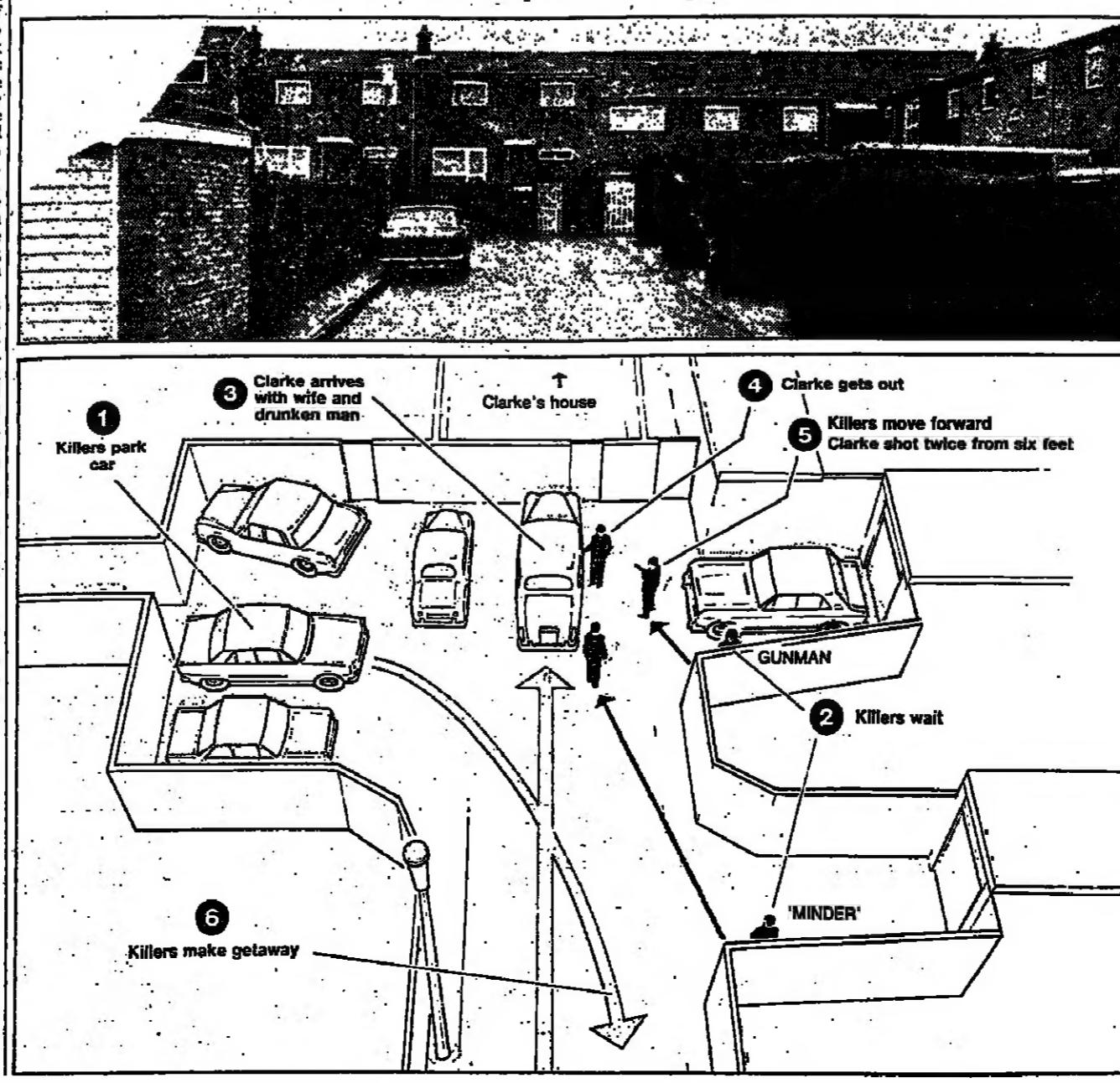
Against this was the evidence of Cleeland's own expert, Ronald Jennings, managing director of Jennings and Groves, gunmakers of Fareham, Hants, who tested the gun in the presence of McCafferty and the police. He concluded in a statement of May 30, 1973, that "allowing for errors it seems that 40 feet is almost certainly the distance".

Unfortunately for Cleeland, when it came to trial, Mr. Jennings — as the judge put it — did not stand up in the witness box as well as had been expected. Cross-examined on spread of shot, on the front wound he agreed the spread could give a firing distance of 17 feet; one foot less than McCafferty. He added, however, that at such a distance his target had had a hole punched in it. And in a letter to Cleeland's solicitors in January 1974, after the trial, he said: "... guilty or not guilty the police were wrong over the distance involved."

How Clarke was murdered: The villains' version

Cleeland's underworld contacts told him that Clarke had been ambushed by two men, both armed with sawn-off shotguns. The murder was witnessed by Clarke's wife and a neighbour from an upstairs window. The killers arrived and escaped in Clarke's Rover car, which he had reported stolen, and dumped their weapons in a well at Harlow.

1 Killers park car
2 Killers wait
3 Clarke arrives with wife and drunken man
4 Clarke gets out
5 Killers move forward
6 Killers make getaway
GUNMAN
'MINDER'



appeal, tip the scales firmly in favour of the defence ballistic evidence.

Rothery concluded after tests on October 8, 1974 in the presence of McCafferty and the police that the gun "must have been fired from a minimum distance of 38ft and a maximum distance of 44ft". "Had this firearm been fired at 18ft from the victim as described in Mr. McCafferty's evidence I feel that far more damage would have occurred to the car and to the body of the deceased. The conclusion must, therefore, be drawn that if this gun was used, it was fired at a distance in excess of 38ft, or alternatively, if the range was 18ft, then this gun and cartridge were not used."

One further question mark remains over evidence on lead traces on Cleeland's clothes. McCafferty undertook chemical tests using swabs and found lead traces on the front of his suit and donkey jacket which might, he said, have come from a gun. Another expert, Mr. F. A. Lyne, then president of the Association of Public Analysts, gave evidence saying he had found the same lead contamination but concluded it to be more likely to be "environmental" than due to a single incident.

A more complicated and lengthy test than that undertaken by McCafferty exists, which can differentiate between environmental contamination and lead from firearms. This test involves the use of an electron microscope and ancillary apparatus and depends on time and staff available. But despite the doubts, it was not used.

THE NEW WITNESS

I knew I had never had an interview with Nash, yet these people were telling me I had'

So the police had secured a conviction, albeit an untried one. But the matter did not rest there; another witness came to light. Cleeland was sent to Wandsworth where he came across another prisoner called Nash who said he recognized Cleeland and had been in the cell opposite him at Stevenage the night he was brought in.

For Cleeland, the revelation seemed vital. Nash, he believed, could support his denial of a major piece of police evidence: that he and another prisoner had had a conversation in the cells on the night of Cleeland's arrest which amounted to a confession of guilt. The police said they hid in near by cells and made notes.

He made strenuous efforts to see Nash who was eventually seen on his behalf by a member of the prison staff. Cleeland says he was told "Nash was a bit of a romantic and had not been in Stevenage police station."

"When I heard this I was rather mad for the last thing I wanted at that time was a visitor so I decided I would see what could be done about Nash."

Through the prison grapevine Cleeland got in touch with the prison authorities.

with Nash, established that he had after all been at the police station and urged him to contact Cleeland's solicitors. On receiving Nash's statement from his lawyers, Cleeland — by this time at Albany — decided to inform the Court of Appeal that he had been able to see Nash at Wandsworth much earlier. It was informed that Nash had been saved; and second, that a member of the prison staff had told him, wrongly, that Nash could not help him.

It was at this point, early in 1974, that the errors in the prison records first came to light. Cleeland asked the prison governor if he could know the date he had requested to see Nash at Wandsworth. He was informed that according to the records, he had seen Nash on December 4, 1973 in connection with his appeal.

Cleeland petitioned the Home Office in protest. Six weeks later he was told they had found the entry to correct and it would stand.

He was told that was the end of the matter. "Upon hearing this," Cleeland recounts, "I am afraid I lost my temper, for I knew I had never had an interview with Nash, yet these people were telling me I had."

He reasoned that either there had been a mistake, or it was done deliberately with the intention of showing at the appeal that he and Nash had colluded, therefore discrediting the latter. "Can you think of any other way of destroying an honest witness? Both myself and Nash would have been discredited once and for all for who would you believe, myself and Nash or the prison records?"

After much thought, Cleeland says, he struck upon the answer to the problem: his Category "A" book; a detailed log of his movements which follows him from prison to prison. This did record a visit on the 4th, but with a man called Alan Russell; not Nash. Yet the prison records had no note of any visit from Alan Russell, nor of a visiting order being sent or received.

The missing details must have been on the original sheets when he first arrived at Albany, Cleeland says, otherwise how would the names have been known? "Both myself and the PO [prison officer] came to the same conclusion, and that was, my letter and visit sheets had been altered after my arrival at Albany prison".

This too was referred to Mr. Boothby. His report was completed three years ago. It went to the Director of Public Prosecutions who concluded that there was insufficient evidence for a prosecution, and to this day the Home Office has refused its publication.

CLEELAND'S VERSION

The heavy mob began to worry. They felt Clarke had become a danger to them and they saw him off.

Why should the police bother to frame Cleeland for a murder, he says if he did so? He maintains they only arrested him to talk and to charge him to keep him. Both Cleeland and Clarke, the victim, had criminal records. They had known each other since 1961; stood trial together and served terms of imprisonment. A couple of years before the murder there had been a bad fight between them — the Crown defence was that the mob for the murder had been responsible. The court, however, that there had been a clerical error which was now corrected, refused to order their disclosure. Cleeland was far from content. By now he had begun to doubt if the errors were truly accidental. If not, he asks, could the Home Office really be expected to admit to the Appeal Court that they had been altered deliberately?

The appeal went ahead, Cleeland choosing to conduct his own defence, on February 26, 1976. On the first day the Crown presented him with a bundle of affidavits, seen then for the first time, dealing with Nash, his chief witness. The burden of these was that on the morning of November 5 — the day of the murder — Nash was transferred to the female cell block at Stevenage so that the male cells were free for suspects in the murder case, and thus was not around at the time of Cleeland's allegedly self-incriminating conversation.

In evidence Nash stood by his first statement that he had been at his cell door all night opposite Cleeland and had not seen or heard anything. But the police produced a second later statement, in which Nash said he was not at the door all night; had slept some of the time and now doubted which cell area he was in. Nash claimed he had made this second statement at insistence from the police that he had been mistaken, and had signed it in the end "to get out of the police station."

Lord Justice Lawton dismissed Nash as not credible and since he was the main plank of the appeal, the case was rejected. Cleeland comments, "I felt right sick".

Events now took a further turn. Cleeland, by then in Gartree, again took up the question of the prison records and the wing assistant governor carried out a full internal inquiry. He concluded the discrepancies in the record, letter and visit sheets could not have arisen through error and asked the Home Office to reconsider.

The Home Office refused. Not satisfied with this, the Governor asked the assistant governor to submit a fresh report which was finally sent to the Home Office nearly a year later. Again it was rejected. Cleeland wrote to Shirley Williams, who was told by the Home Office, that he was an independent witness on a previous occasion that

Television
Frames of reference

The only case for Peter Prince's *Peter Tomorrow*, as wretched piece of television hackwork as I have ever seen, is that it is about what matters. He finds the protest generation of the Sixties so fascinating that his picture of *Europe* in 1999, a totalitarian state committed by its leaders to global war, is only conjured up as a commentary on the earlier anti-war movement and the relative innocence of confrontation. But a 55-minute play needs more than ideas.

An anxious Robin Ellis sits in the white-foyer of an ominously clinical institution. Is his wife in trouble? Has she been certified? Or have they merely redecorated Television Centre? Such was the failure of *Peter Prince* and his director, Peter Duffell, to create tension that by the time we learn, several confusing flashbacks later, how his daughter was in custody for her part in the assassination of a pro-war politician many viewers must have switched over to professional snooker.

Sarah Berger, combining feminine delicacy with a martyr's steel, and Mr Ellis seized their belated chance for pathos in an interview where, like Arthur Miller's Proctor and Shaw's St Joan, she was persuaded to sign away her integrity only to find that the state gives nothing in exchange. Too late: desultory reminiscence of Daddy meeting Mummy at an anti-LIB demo had taken its toll, to say nothing of an interminable party scene showing her fellow-jurors affecting Sixties gear and catchphrases in a highly improbable display of camp.

Throwaway references to habitual street violence, compulsory conscription and dictatorship by Euro-edict larded the script as awkwardly as historical touches in third-rate costume drama. At least the designer, Nigel Curzon, had fun with the frigidly elegant futuristic sets, including an interview room that managed to be terrifying by sheer geometry. But if this series' view of tomorrow is right, the graffiti may well be prophetic that says it has been cancelled for lack of interest.

Anthony Masters

Theatre

Dramatic overkill

Not Quite Jerusalem

Royal Court

As Paul Kember's play vanished from the Royal Court stage before the production could reap the benefits of its Evening Standard award, here is another chance to catch up with the work of "the most promising playwright of 1980".

As labels go, that seems pretty fair. *Not Quite Jerusalem* records the experiences of a miscellaneous group of young English volunteers on a kibbutz, all wet behind the ears on arrival and variously sadder and wiser at the end. Mr Kember writes as if he knows his subject at first hand and has the resolution to build his plot out of everyday incidents; and selects his material so as to present a controlled experiment in living together for a national team who are famously not very good at it.

On the negative side, the everyday-life approach denies the piece any strong forward drive, and the metaphorical element is delivered in a solemn, didactic finale instead of arising from the story itself.

The two acts might be subtitled "work" and "play", and the first is much the better of the two. In it we see the unhappy volunteers arriving in the midst of a desert rainstorm and miserably getting acquainted under the unsympathetic gaze of an Israeli liaison officer and a strapping kibbutz girl, Gila, with a strong (and, as it

Interview: Philip Prowse
Encouraging directions

"Whether this works or whether it doesn't, I hope I'll have the courage to go back to Glasgow and leave the London theatre to die the death it so richly deserves — a death caused by directors who have not the faintest sense of design, actors who believe that a play can exist on a page instead of a stage, and audiences still willing to pay for provincial, parochial, puritanical rubbish".

Thus Philip Prowse, joint artistic director (with Giles Havergal and Robert David MacDonald) of the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre and now the director of MacDonald's play *Summit Conference*, which opens at the Lyric on April 28 after a week of previews. Originally seen, though with a rather less starry cast, two seasons ago in Glasgow, the play concerns a dramatic, often hilarious yet totally fictitious meeting in Berlin in 1941 between those two celebrated mistresses Eva Braun and Clara Petacci while their menfolk, Hitler and Mussolini, are otherwise engaged. The entire cast now consists of Glenda Jackson, Georgia Hale and (a young German soldier) Gary Oldman, but even with two stars of that calibre Prowse is unsure whether his first London production has a chance of success:

"It's not your usual West End fare, thank God, and in fact it was never intended to be seen down here: David wrote it for our Glasgow company, and we did it there and I never expected to see it again, until producer called Colin Brough rang up and told me that Glenda had read it and was keen to do it and would I direct? Actually he didn't have a lot of choice, since there was a clause in David's contract saying that the play couldn't be done without me".

That Glasgow triumvirate tends to stick together. Two of them, Prowse and Havergal, in fact started to work together as designer and director in the late 1960s when Havergal was in charge of a very different local theatre in Watford:

"He asked me to do the sets for some of his productions there and for the first time in my life I found some sort of company spirit, some idea of what a theatre was supposed to be about. But it was a civic theatre and there was a sudden clampdown on funds in the classic Tory tradition of artistic repression. We'd been getting a lot of very good star names in audacious shows — Vivian Merchant came to do *Sister Bird of Youth* and then Pinter played *Lenny* for us in a production

of his *The Homecoming* — but that all got rather upmarket expensive, so we began discussing a new-play policy with only very young actors which we were just starting to put into action when the money and the local enthusiasm ran out; so we moved north to Glasgow.

"There too we started with a policy of famous old ladies in mink-lined vehicles, but Glasgow rapidly decided that Constance Cummings in Tennessee Williams's *The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Any More* was Southern degenerate rubbish, so we moved on in 1970 to the policy we've stuck to ever since of very young company in a wide range of new and classic work.

"Giles has this extraordinary impresario ability to take mix of apparently ill-suited people and turn them into a team; he also is one of those very rare directors who relish being a house manager, so that he still stands in that bloody Glasgow foyer every night, all six foot four of him, and age hasn't made his appearance any more conventional, saying 'Good evening' to bewildered Glaswegians.

"Of course there was a certain culture shock in going straight from Watford to Glasgow but it really is the most remarkably cosmopolitan city: no colour problems, no religious bigotry, and they seemed to accept us even sooner than we accepted them. Our only problem was a middle-class supposedly 'cultured' elite who kept making bizarre demands to see 'Scottish classics' on stage, whatever they might be. Luckily there's now Euan Hippo's Scottish Theatre Company to keep them quiet, and we can get on with the plays we believe in. I'd make only two claims for our first ten years at the Citizens': we kept an apparently dying theatre in existence, and we found a way (thanks to an extremely tolerant and enlightened board of management) of giving ourselves total artistic freedom."

Three years into their Glasgow management Havergal and Prowse were joined by the playwright

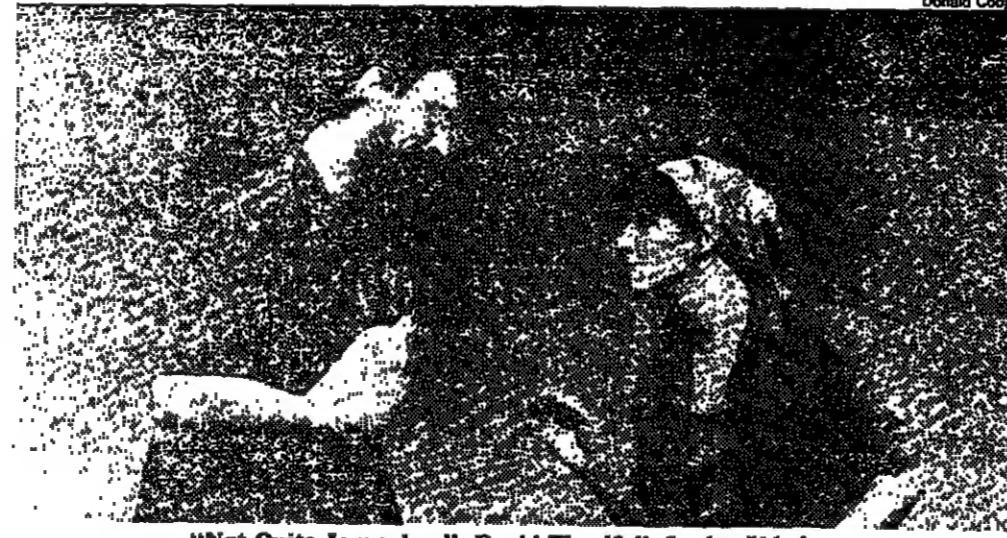
MacDonald, and at around that time Prowse decided that, as he was in a position of some power, he would also encourage himself to direct: "I'd always been a designer, and the others had shocked a lot when I told them the news, but they seem to have taken it very well. My problem now is that in order to get taken seriously elsewhere as a director I have to turn down a lot of very lucrative opera and play design jobs. As a designer I stick to ballet, which is where I started."

Born 43 years ago in the Midlands, a sailor's son, Prowse grew up on the huge Little Birmingham, and by the age of 18 he was studying at the Slade: "They had this appalling concept of 'painters for the theatre' instead of real designers, but it was a good place to have been and I was lucky enough to get to Covent Garden in 1961, so I spent the next few years in reasonably constant work as a freelance ballet designer, working for directors who if they came from Europe did at least have some remote idea of what design was all about. Over here the usual lack of money backstage has been turned into a terrible sort of virtue, so that true design in the European sense is still virtually unknown."

"Directing is all about realizing that a script is only the beginning; it's only what the actors actually say to each other while they are on a stage. If a play exists perfectly on the page, then there's no point in doing it on the stage; a good script is only a notation of what people say. What happens then is up to a director; maybe that's why I seem to do so few modern plays. It doesn't help having the author standing around at rehearsals. In ballet the power of the director is total and accepted; in drama he's still supposed to be part of the team, and that's how you get all the rubbish."

"The wonderful thing about Glasgow is that most of our audiences have never been to a theatre before they come to us, so they aren't sitting there complaining that it wasn't done like that at the Vic; and the actors too are new to it. So I listen to their ideas. Sometimes, otherwise we might just as well save the money and have Gordon Craig's marionettes. But the curious thing about the actors we started at Glasgow over the last decade — Cheryl Campbell, John Duttine, Paola Dionisotti, Rupert Frazer — is that when I see them in London or on television I can hardly recognize them at all. Something seems to happen to people when they leave the Citizens'." Which is just possibly, why Mr Prowse plans to stay there.

Sheridan Morley



"Not Quite Jerusalem": David Threlfall, Leslee Udwin

on the other Brits that you are much more aware of them as two yobs and a spinster hysterical than as victims of impoverishing backgrounds.

There remains some excellent comic acting in Les Waters's production, particularly from Kevin McNally as Harlow's own laughing boy and Leslee Udwin as the seductively pugnacious tart-girl.

Irving Wardle

Love in Vain

Tricycle

Bob Mason may be too new to playwriting to recognize the chances he missed. In retelling the story of Robert Johnson he pushes straight through the chronology from the time the boy ran away from a Mississippi plantation

at the age of 16 to the moment of his death by poison a decade later in 1938. He invents the life from Johnson's blues songs; supposing that Betty Mae was the childhood sweetheart whom he left behind to a savage husband and casual whoring, and that she kills him in a recording session at the urging of his entire home town.

Though the death is the inevitable end, and will be known to admirers of Johnson's music and anyone who bothers to read the programme notes, it is not actually a climactic event. There is one fine gimmick in the ending, which inaccurately has Johnson recording his last songs after being told by Betty Mae that she has poisoned him. Julian Littman, who is a physically pale but musically strong copy of Johnson, is at his best in that last scene, refusing to die, or do anything about the poison, until he has made sure

when no songs are being sung, the play is diffuse. The comedy is usually made through negro dialect rather than character, creating the certainly unintentional effect of a minstrel show, made up for by routine defiance of sexism. But every once in a while scenes spring to life, as when Paul Barber claims Betty Mae (the splendid Pauline Black) by putting a knife to her throat, or when Mr Littman and Mel Taylor join together in a song through sheer joy. The actors in Ken Chubb's production and the songs of Robert Johnson are the real life blood, and Johnson's spirit only stirs in the music.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

A nasty lot, nicely portrayed

Agrippina

Sadler's Wells

Winton Dean has categorized *Agrippina* as one of Handel's "antiheroic operas". Of the eight characters only one, Otho, is at all admirable: of the others, Grimali's text and Handel's music either make mockery or paint in unflattering colours — reasonably, since they include the Roman emperor Claudius, his wife Agrippina, her son Nero and his subsequent wife Poppaea.

Kent Opera's production, to be seen in London this week (the remaining performance is tomorrow), is a joint effort by Christopher Bruce and Norman Platt, who do not scruple to expose the absurdity of Claudius's pos-

turing self-glorification and the simpering, sulky malignity and sexual thirst of Nero — and indeed to mock the nature of *da capo* aria form itself, which Handel in his Italian apprenticeship was not yet ready to shorten and vary, as he did for London taste.

Stanley Sadie reviewed the production when it was first shown. It only remains for me to praise again the lovely, stylish settings by Roger Butlin, to connive at David Thomas's clownish caricature of Claudius — if chiefly because he clowns as expertly as he sings — and to part — and to express admiration for Felicity Palmer's powerful, eloquent portrayal of the title role, a horrible creature, absolutely serious and marvellous to listen to.

Cynthia Buchanan's nasty

stripling Nero is almost a collector's piece. She had trouble on Monday with her first quick aria in the last act, "Coff" ardor del tuo bel core", chiefly because she was set so precipitously to pace by the young conductor Ivan Fischer, who raises eyebrows with his special orchestral effects, but certainly knows how to make a "baroque" orchestra sound well.

Paul Esswood has the ungrateful task of playing the only good guy in a wicked world, as boring as Sir Galahad in Arthurian legend: Esswood looks suitably robust, and sings his music with real nobility. Otho is the lucky man who finally gets Meryl Drower's luscious sweetmeat Poppaea. She is another good reason for seeing and hearing Handel's *Agrippina*.

William Mann

Cinema

African adventures of fear and sympathy

The internationalism of film never ceases to surprise. I suppose, a strange picture to do, I got a phone call from the Swedish Film Institute, filmed entirely on location in Zambia, with a Swedish crew, and British, American and African actors, written and directed by a Rhodesia-raised Briton from the work of a South African novelist. *The Grass is Singing* was published in 1950, and it gave Doris Lessing her European stature. Michael Raeburn is a documentary whose interest in Black Africa attracted him to the novel for his first feature. John Thaw shed his television persona to play a failing up-country farmer who marries a town woman frightened by a looming spectacle of old-maidship. He fails to adjust to the tues, heat, tin-roofed homestead and native resentment she goes mad and is savagely murdered.

At the core of the film is a remarkable performance by Karen Black, who offers a brilliantly controlled study of a neurotic woman tripping over the threshold into insanity without forsaking the capacity to evoke sympathy and fear for the eventual tragedy.

The actress has had an interesting career: more than 30 films since her debut in Francis Coppola's *You're a Big Boy Now*, when he, too, was an unknown, and she has worked with many major directors — Hitchcock, Clayton, Schlesinger, Mike Nichols and Altman among them. For the last of these she recently appeared in a Broadway play, *Come Back to the 5 and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean*. With a title like that it probably deserved its run of a mere six weeks. The critics roared Altman, although he had invested much original and inventive stagecraft in the production, when the piece itself was so trivial that it scarcely warranted his attention — unless to demonstrate how ineffective it is to use sledgehammers to crack nuts.

The Swedes found the conditions strange. They'd been sent to a hotel and then found that they couldn't make a shower, only bath. So they would complain, and as for what they said about the lizards and the flies, and the heat and the distance! John Thaw was very funny — he's one of those people who can tell the same joke over and over again and still make it sound funny. He was worried about being typecast by *The Sweeney*, I think he worries too much about it. You just have to play the part and find the truth in it."

This year she reaches her thirty-ninth birthday. She lives in Greenwich Village with her six-year-old son Hunter. "It took months to find that name — his father wanted to call him Liberty, and other names of that sort." She was raised in Illinois, in a suburb of Chicago. "I came to New York when I was 18 just like a nitwit, but I was too much of a nitwit to know I was one. I never thought of being in movies. I did all the rounds, and I worked as switchboards, waitressing, all that stuff. During my first trip to Los Angeles to do the Coppola movie, I became ill on the plane, and I thought my ears were going to burst. And then I was put in a car and driven out into the bright light. When I first saw the Sunset Strip I wanted to vomit.

"The next thing I shall do is a film called *Deep Purple*. It's set in 1939, in a sort of Walker Evans' America of empty spaces punctuated by farms and glistening mud and truck tyres and Pepsi signs corroded by the weather. It will be directed by Paul Williams who made *The Revolutionary*, with Jon Voight. It's about a woman who is looking for and thinks she has found the child she has given up for adoption, but it's not really her daughter. Anyhow, I like it."

George Perry

Jazz

Mose Allison

Mayfield are focused through a common fatalism.

The piano-playing, though, has changed a lot. Some of the sparkle has gone, and is replaced by a darker resonance: he makes pronounced use of the loud pedal, intentionally blurring some of his bustling parallel lines and sometimes sounding weirdly disorientated. By contrast, the verses of "How Much Truth" were separated by striking passages of gleaming filigree.

The bassist Len Skeat and the drummer Art Morgan still familiarizing themselves, had difficulty keeping up with him in the faster tunes on Monday; they seemed unsure whether he required straight 4/4 or a Latin 6/8, and tried to cover the uncertainty with busy inrills.

Drawn from some surprising sources, but still containing a large proportion of the songs with which he became identified in the early years, the repertoire seems all of a piece, which is a certain mark of character in this field. Songs from the canons of Nat Cole, Charles Brown, Hank Williams and Percy

Stephen Pettitt

• Second Stride, a contemporary dance company, presenting works by Siobhan Davies, Ian Spink and Richard Alston, makes its debut at the Oxford Playhouse on May 5. After a British tour, which will include a London season at Riverside Studios from June 8 to 13, the company leaves for a four-week visit to the United States.

"A spare, polished, precision-timed piece of superior film-making... it should be seen." — SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

THE INQUISITOR

A GALA RELEASE

"An inspired job of adaptation, mise-en-scene and editing... Simply a gripping joy!" — TIME OUT



"A spare, polished, precision-timed piece of superior film-making... it should be seen." — SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

THE INQUISITOR

A GALA RELEASE

"An inspired job of adaptation, mise-en-scene and editing... Simply a gripping joy!" — TIME OUT

VICTORIAN VISTA
MONUMENTS IN PLASTER IN THE REOPENED VICTORIAN EAST COURT

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM

Weekdays 10.00-17.00, Sundays 10.00-17.00
Admission free. Open 31 March
CLOSED 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 March
Full 18-24 Information: 01 581 4494

لondon

cinema
adventures of
sympathy

The Grass is Singing by
I suppose, a strange place
to do. I got a phone call from
England one day, when I was
still living in the big house
with my husband — oh dear,
he used to take all my calls
anyway. I said send the tape.
When I got around to reading
it, I realized how good it is.
Michael Raeburn called a
He sent me tapes of a
poor African accent of E.
He would have to do. It's a
most difficult on the face
the planet. I spent two hours
every day for months, it
wasn't with a touch
American in it, but they
Dutch, and Afrikaans. It
wasn't difficult with those, I
now I still have them
now. I still have them
every day. Speech now. It's
hard to let go of it.

I was in Africa for
months working on a
and very happy. I was
with the director - we
about to be married. It
was a difficult film. He
wasn't treated very
well. There was no first
director, for
There's a key scene
in the field, burnt
like that can easily be
controlled, and there
the actors, in a burning
wrote me A.D. to tell me
I was to do

He had to change the victim, telling Michael at the moment. He was wondering what African action he could make as an example of them. But before he could get out into the hall, the next day's show, he heard they'd sell him a new car. He had changed, to a new apartment, telephone number, address, and there was no phone.

needed found at
trance. They're
smart and then he
wouldn't mind
going to a bath. So he
wheeled and as he
was read about the
flies, and he
was distressed. It
was very funny - like
the people who
laugh at a joke over and over and still make
it funny. He was wrong
about the forecast by E
because he was
about it. You're
the part and

the reached
birthday. I
Fenwick Vi
a 16-year-old
boy about
the same — his
mother had him like
the others of it
was raised
in a subject a
little to the left of the
center. It just lie
there, it was all you could
see. I was one
of the first to begin in
the rounds. I was a
good boy, as much
as any of us. All the
other boys in the first trip
do not do
became
I the
one to be
put in it
in the
one who
wanted

George

This high-contrast, black-and-white photograph appears to be a scan of a physical object, possibly a car's interior or a dashboard. The image is dominated by dark, grainy textures. In the upper left quadrant, there is a bright, overexposed area that washes out many details. The lower right portion of the image is almost entirely black. A faint, curved line or seam is visible in the center-left, suggesting a fold or a panel line. The overall quality is grainy and lacks fine detail due to the high contrast.

The Rolls-Royce is not the car it was.

THE SUSPENSION THAT MAKES THE SILVER SPIRIT THE BEST HANDLING ROLLS-ROYCE EVER BUILT.

Rolls-Royce take their time. About once a decade they feel justified in making a truly fundamental change in the way they build their cars.

Such a change is represented by the suspension system used in the Silver Spirit.

The Chief Development Engineer responsible for the new design described it as 'very acceptable'. Even for Rolls-Royce this ranks high on the list of great understatements.

Its ingenious geometry, its unique mountings and its exquisitely

...sensitive self-levelling system mean that the Silver Spirit handles, corners and rides better than any Rolls-Royce ever built.

So sensitive is this paradigm of

So sensitive is this paradigm of suspension systems that it even compensates for the gradual emptying

of the petrol tank

of the petrol tank.
It fits the car for a style of driving rather more exuberant than that traditionally associated with Rolls-Royce, and which matches to perfection the abilities of a truly remarkable engine.

But we'll tell you all about that tomorrow.

The logo consists of the word "ROLLS" in a bold, serif font above a large, stylized letter "R", which is itself above the word "ROYCE".

Pol's paradox: the reformers who want martial law to stay

by Roger Boyes

Take the last away from the winter, the
days of the year are numbered. The military
lockdown has been taken to token

steps. Poles can go to
the opera without
a permit. If the official
to be believed, martial
law's first main goal:
"crush Solidarity", and create the calm
of the military, though
the stainless, is intact.

the winter has been the
the spring (for that is
what plan) must belong to the
Communist Party. The party, how-
ever, is nowhere to be seen: it is a
dissident and shrill, calling
offstage.

Tomorrow the Communist Party,
the Polish United Workers
Party, tries to establish that it is
business as usual in Poland and that
it is back in centre stage. The
second plenary meeting of the
party's central committee has ban-
ished controversial subjects from
the agenda and will focus on the
economy. All wings of the party are
agreed that the economy is in a
mess; most of the party agrees there
should be some form of limited
decentralization; many feel the
hardships inflicted on ordinary
Poles by the latest food price rises
should be tempered slightly (though
with much fanfare).

Four months ago, after the
declaration of martial law, it was
possible for Poland to go one of two
routes: that of Mr Janos Kadar, the
Hungarian leader, whose economic
reform has bought a degree of
consumer satisfaction, or the way of
Mr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak
leader, who concentrated on
"normalization", weeding out those
dissatisfied with the system.

But the fighting in the party has
led to a blurring of the two options
and, more by default than anything

else, a patchwork compromise is
emerging that has left the party
rank and file utterly bewildered.
This is known as the Polish
solution.

"All politics is carrot and stick,"
says a reformist member of the
party's ideological commission. "We
believe in a regular diet of carrots
and occasionally some application of
the stick. They (the hardliners)
believe in stick, stick and giving out
the occasional carrot when they're
short of breath."

In fact, nobody in Poland much
believes in carrots any more,
encouraging people to work and
produce more because there are
desirable things to buy—cannot
work.

May Day slogans, to be drawn up
at the plenum, will urge Poles to
work more for Poland. Most
factories, however, are at a stand-
still not because of go-sows but
because of the chronic shortage of
raw materials, itself a result of
mismanagement.

The price increases mean that
goods are inaccessible and that
there is no link between producing
more and being better off. The
result is a type of industrial
agnosticism that will be cured only
when people start believing in the
competence of government to solve
problems. That, in turn, can be
achieved only through dialogue
between leaders and led, a resto-
ration of trust in the party.

That, at any rate, is the view of
the reformists in the Communist
Party, supported in stronger lan-
guage by the Catholic Church and
even by moderate elements in the
underground. The hardliners, the
dogmatic ideologists, believe by
contrast that motivation is a matter
of discipline. Dialogue with anti-
socialist forces—Solidarity, say—
leads only to concessions and
slippery paths.

This then is the Polish paradox: it
is that reformists, those who want to
see a new, improved Communist

Party responsive to the people and
the Church, who want martial law to
stay in place. Those who privately
deplore the internment of thousands
of dissidents are actually the most
zealous supporters of military
control.

There are two reasons for this. In
the first place, dialogue needs time
for results to show, it needs a basic
minimum of social order. The
reformists argue for a two-tier front
of national understanding that
would group the PUWP with its two
or less loyal satellite parties,
the Peasant Party and the Demo-
cratic Party, and even the lay
Catholic Pax party.

This would create the impression
that communist rule is not being
imposed on Poland but rather
emerges out of a consensus.
Feeding into the upper tier would be
the "social forces"—trade unions,
the youth movement and so on.

They would not have, as Solidarity
once laid claim to, equal say in
running the economy but would be
consulted. To buy negotiating time
to achieve this "power-sharing"
arrangement, argue the reformists,
the Solidarity leadership has to be
kept under lock and key for a while
longer.

The second reason for continuing
martial law is the uncertainty
surrounding Soviet policy. "Brazil
could die in two months, two
days, two years," says a leading
party journalist. "We would be fools
to lift martial law before the
leadership question is resolved."

There is a certain logic to this line
of thought. If martial law is lifted
now and open fighting breaks out,
the Soviet Union will obviously be
worried. If, in addition, Mr Brezhnev
dies and a bardine leadership
slips into place even for an
interregnum, the whole point of
martial law—to put the Polish
house in order before Soviet troops
did so—would have been negated.

The Polish hard line Marxists give
this line of thought little time. With

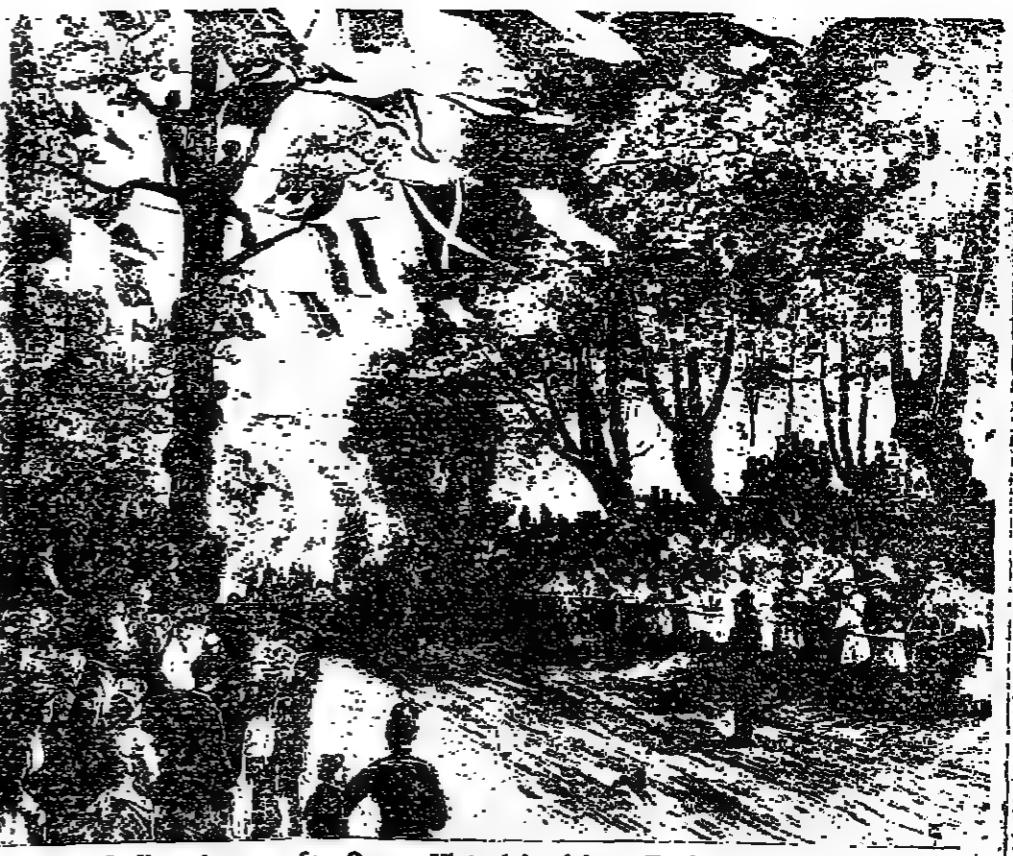
firm party control, they say, the
Soviet Union will allow Poland much
space to develop its own destiny. The solution
then is to base the party on a former
ideological basis, strengthen links
with the Soviet Union and phase out
martial law. Thus the army, far
from being the dominant force in
Polish politics, has become something
of a political football, dabbled
rather than kicked between the
party factions.

General Jaruzelski's real power
rests with his control of the
economy—through his office as
Prime Minister—rather than his
control of the army (as Defence
Minister and head of the Military
Council). But he can and does
effectively use his multiplicity of
functions to bolster the case of the
reform-minded in the Communist
Party at a time when the hardliners

seem to be scoring points.

The recent banning of the
journalists' old union, the sacking of
a liberal reformer as Rector of
Warsaw University—these seem on
the face of it to show that the
hardliners are gathering strength. But
this may be viewing the situation
from the wrong end of the
telescope: had it not been for the
party reformers and in at least one
instance the personal intervention
of General Jaruzelski, the hardliners
would have got away with much
more. Some had called for the
sacking of 40 per cent of the
nation's journalists. These demands
have been watered down after
skirmishes with the reformists.

But during all this infighting, the
essential issue—Poland's destiny—is
at best neglected, at worst
exploited for personal advantage.
General Jaruzelski is manifestly a
patriot who employed the military
for patriotic purposes: that much he
must be credited for. But over the
last four months, the source of his
power—military support for the
rebuilding of trust in Communist
Party government—has become a
source of paralysis.



Crowds line the way for Queen Victoria's visit to Epping Forest in 1882. Reproduced from *The Graphic* of that year.

The long march of the footpath revolutionaries

Today, Andrew Bennett will
introduce a Bill dubbed the
"Walkers' Charter" into the
House of Commons. It is the
first shot in what will have to
be a long campaign to
improve the rights of those
who want to walk in the
country. There have been
many radical access Bills in
the past, and all have
failed. But this is an extra-
ordinarily apt year to see
another attempt.

One hundred years ago, on
May 6, 1882, Queen Victoria
declared Epping Forest open
for "the use and enjoyment
of my people for all time".
This reassertion of a right
long eroded by landowners
was made only after a long
and occasionally deliberately
illegal struggle by locals,
backed by the wealthy cam-
paigners of what was soon to
become The Commons Open
Spaces and Footpaths Preser-
vation Society (COSFPS).

Fifty years ago this Saturday,
April 24, 1932, several
hundred ramblers, inspired
and led by young socialists,
organized a mass trespass on
Kinder Scout, in the Peak
District. Until 1896 Kinder
had been "King's Land", and
was prized and unchallenged
walking country until it fell to
private ownership and
grouse.

This Saturday will see
Bernard Rothman, a leader of
the trespass, at the head of
a celebratory re-enactment.
Not all those Sheffield and
Manchester ramblers became
members of the formal
movement for access, but the
late and lamented Howard
Hill did, and his *Freedom to
Roam* remains a touching
account of the aspirations
which led the Ramblers'
Association and others to
fight for legislation for
walkers' rights.

It came in the form of the
National Parks and Access to
Countryside Act 1949, which
has proved finer in rhetoric
than action. The National
Parks have been constantly
eroded and access to the
countryside is very patchy,
even to wilderness areas
where only sheep graze and
grouse lurk.

The proposals by Andrew
Bennett—he is Labour MP
for Stockport North—are
modest enough: among them
that local authorities should
be under more urgent re-
quirement to keep open what
paths there are, and be more
vigorous in invoking the
powers that already exist to
create new ones; that wilderness
land should be open to walkers. The Charter
notes the two quite separate
needs of walkers: for rights
of way on land where it
would be impractical for
them to roam freely, and for
the right to roam on land
where it is manifest they will
do no harm.

The proposals are now afoot

by Corpus Christi College,
Oxford, and others to undo
some of the protection re-
cently accorded the com-
mons, and some landowners
are said to be exploring a
loophole in footpath protec-
tion opened up by the
notorious Wildlife and
Countryside Act 1981.

There remain scores of
square miles even in the Peak
District National Park where
people can be, and often are,
challenged by keepers, as
they quite harmlessly seek

the freedom to roam places
that are the straightforward
norm in countries such as
Norway and Switzerland.
There is formal access to
only around 400,000 of the
1.5 million acres of common
land. And, to list a final
example in which injury may
be added to insult, farmers
have won the extraordinary
freedom to turn potentially
dangerous bulls out into
fields with public rights of
way across them.

Against all this, 20 per cent
of the population take what
could be called serious walks
in the country. "This is the
make or break decade," says
David Clark, chairman of
COSFPS, who introduced his
own unsuccessful access Bill
in February. There is all the
evidence in the world of
people's desire to walk for
recreation, and plenty of
high-level Civil Service and
Royal Commission evidence
that walkers do precious
little damage.

But the opposition is
hugely powerful: the farming
and landowning lobby will at
the very least claim expensive
compensation in exchange
for access, in spite of the
ethical dubiousness of the
private Bills by which their
forefathers first got rid of it.

The Commons Open Spaces
and Footpaths Preservation
Society is relaunching itself
next month. The loss of its
quintessential name will be a pity (its
new one is as yet unknown),
but will perhaps be taken, the
growing realization that it is
the very quaintness and
inappropriateness of the laws
and myths surrounding public
rights in the country which
most beget them. The
amenity groups are
looking for a new law, and
for proper political awareness
of the issues.

Towards this end, the
Council for the Protection of
Rural England is testing the
candidates in the forthcoming
Oxfordshire district
council elections (polling
day, May 6) on their attitudes
to the proposal that there
should be renewed access
into the 2,000 acres of
Wychwood Forest, which has
been effectively closed over
recent years in spite of a
long tradition of footpath
use there.

The election day marks the
exact centenary of Queen
Victoria's declaration of
people's freedom to use
Epping Forest. It might yet
make a marvellous cele-
bration by torching up some
of the access stranglings for
Oxfordshire's walkers, by
which only 111 of the
country's 27,000 acres of
woodland are currently
accessible.

Richard North

Can BR get the union elephant off the line?



Lord McCarthy: any
advance on January?

As Lord McCarthy finalizes
his report on flexible rostering,
to be presented later this
month, there is weary resigna-
tion at British Rail that he
will again "fudge the issue".
He is, in their view, a
compulsive fudger of any
issue put before him. They
believe he will show this by
commending more flexible
working for drivers without
requiring it of them. That
will leave the dispute exactly
where it was before the
damaging January strikes,
and the Board with an even
more difficult and painful
choice.

Should it swallow hard and
go along with a McCarthy
policy of gradualism, accept-
ing that, after years of sweet
conciliation, Sir Peter Parker
inadvertently picked the
wrong ground when he
finally decided on confron-
tation.

Or should it, as the hard
men of the board believe, put
the boot in, by imposing on
drivers a change they have
failed to negotiate? That
would almost certainly

'British Rail has a vision... in which tasks will be done by computers and associated techniques'

ment morale which Sir Peter
has so zealously nurtured,
will collapse entirely, and
future executives will start
to look elsewhere.

There is also the hardly
less potent light-at-end-of-
the-tunnel factor. British
Rail has a vision of the
future which must be largely
realized if it believes there is
to be a future. It is of the
cybernetic railway of the
1990s in which tasks now
performed laboriously and
inefficiently by people will be
done by computers and
associated techniques.

The market for travel is
expected to expand by up to
50 per cent because of lower
retirement age, more
students and more leisure
generally. But rail's share
will fall, and with it the case
for continuing to support
BR unless the cost and price
of rail travel is brought
sharply down. It can be done,
the visionaries say, and the
service improved immeasurably
in the process.

For example, it should be
possible by 1995 to look up a
cable television set.

A further flick of the
switch will book a seat on the
chosen train, arrange for the
ticket to be collected or
delivered, and charge the
cost to the traveller's credit
card account.

While serving the
customer, the computer will
simultaneously plan train
movements, and actually
control them on the track.

A computer can in theory
make a better job of optimiz-
ing the three-fold resources
of rolling stock, train crews
and track capacity than can
an army of clerks.

The railway, with its
guided track and telecon-
trols, has long been seen as a

prime area for the substi-
tution of man by machine, a
process on which human
resistance to change is the
main brake. To BR's hawks,
the Aslef drivers' dispute is
seen in that light. Flexible
rostering is important not so
much in itself but as one of a
succession of steps to a more
automated railway. The light
will be reached only by going
through the tunnel.

To take one example, train
drivers work from depots,
each of which has a defined
territory, based on prewar
distance factors or even the
old private railway
companies, beyond which a
train cannot proceed without
a change of crew.

Birmingham has two main
line drivers' depots: one at
Salter's, serving the Bristol-
Sheffield line, and one at
New Street for the Euston-
Preston line. They are not
interchangeable, and even on
their own line there are
limits: a Bristol man will not
go north of Derby, for
example. Such practices are
not compatible with a computerized
system.

It would be wrong to
suggest that Aslef members
are the sole culprits. Many
freight trains that really
need a crew of only one—the
driver—have a superfluous
second person. (Aslef) as
well as a superfluous third
(NUR) in the rear-facing cab
of the same locomotive.

The automated railway of
the 1990s could have a labour
force half or less than that
of today's 170,000; and were it
not for union resistance, BR
believes it could manage the
change to a new system quite
soon.

Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

and they are now
omitted. Moreover, the proof—
hitherto a high 84 degrees—is
about to be reduced in an effort
to keep down the price, as well as
the meal.

not a sip

They said anything could happen.
Michael McNair-Wilson, Con-
servative MP for Newbury,
thought he was being very
diplomatic when he laid in a
bottle of Smirnoff vodka to
entertain Nicolai Ouspenky,
First Secretary at the Soviet
Embassy, who had agreed to
address a meeting on disarma-
ment in his constituency.

Alas, the Russian refused point
blank to drink it. "That is not
vodka", he said. "It does not
taste of anything. That is a drink
for Americans."

Banks after bank in the United
States are urging its customers to
"put your money in the IRA".
The mutuals, I am relieved to say,
stand for Individual Retirement
Account.

Opium's slave

Colin Davison, of Bransholme,
near Hull, has discovered letters
written by William Wilberforce,
the anti-slavery campaigner,
which are said to reveal that he
enjoyed opium. A Sotheby's
expert says: "They could be
extremely valuable."

Yet as Alethea Hayter, the
author of *Opium and the Roman-
tic Imagination*, confirms, the
fact that Wilberforce was an

Basil's forte

Basil Fawlty has won the Queen's
award for export achievement.
John Cleese, his creator, is
naturally delighted. Video Arts,
the company which makes training
films and which distributes
two episodes of *Fawlty Towers* as
such, subsidized Cleese's income
while he was preparing the
television series.

<p



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FIRST PRINCIPLES FIRST

"Men begin with blows, but when reverses come upon them they have recourse to words," said the Athenians long before such a device occurred to Argentina. The crisis of the Falkland Islands has been provoked by their decision to invade, not by the 150-year-old history of disputed claims between Britain and Argentina over the sovereignty of those islands. There may have been occasions during that time — though certainly not recently — when Britain has refused to discuss the dispute or negotiate aspects of it. However, there have also been occasions, notably in 1948, when Britain offered to join with Argentina in a referral to the International Court at the Hague. Argentina refused; an act which was hardly consistent with its oft-proclaimed view of the soundness of its claim to sovereignty.

Inevitably, in negotiations, the desire to reach agreement threatens both sides' desire to secure objectives. When we have a period of negotiations interrupted by an aggression, the only sound principle to apply is to restore the situation to that which obtained before the aggression. Failure to do so would only encourage every negotiator to seek to advance his cause by recourse to aggressive tactics whenever the pace of negotiations frustrated him. Yet the peaceful resolution of all disputes lies at the very heart of contemporary international law.

The British Government is wise therefore to avoid being hustled into accepting any formula offered by Argentina through Mr Haig simply because the world community would prefer the disputants to reach any judged agreement sooner rather than a clearer one later. The world community is only a community because it has come to respect certain laws and conventions — certain modes of behaviour between states — which it has as much interest in respecting and preserving as Britain has. Those laws, that convention, have been flouted by Argentina; if the world community, in the interests of a quiet life, or under the particular influence of regional or post-colonial prejudices which have no relevance to this general principle, nevertheless wants to forget the principle, Britain must not forget herself; and Argentina must come, perforce, to remember it.

Mr Haig's return to Washington indicated that he felt he had extracted all possible concessions from President Galtieri's junta. It was right that he did not fly back to London with the Argentine proposals. That would seem to have implied that there was something which he felt he could endorse to the British Government and such an implication would have put undeserved pressure on British ministers to appear cooperative. Mr Haig has not endorsed the Argentine proposals; and Mr Pym's forthcoming visit to Washington is rightly conceived as a British desire to continue negotiating while the fleet, which may have to squeeze more out of Argentina than Mr Haig has been able to

THE TEMPTATION OF CHEAP PROMISES

The further away a party feels itself to be from political power, the sillier the promises it will make in order to win it. As the local elections approach, the Labour Party is again flirting with the temptation to make exactly the same mistake if it gains national power as it made last time it did so, in 1974. The National Executive has not yet given its blessing to the proposal, publicly launched this week, for a year's freeze on council rents, but the pressures within the party to do so are strong.

In normal circumstances Labour would now be looking forward to dramatic gains in local elections fought against an unpopular government, for seats last contested at a moment when Labour itself was at a low point of popularity. But the decline in trust for Labour, and the rise of the Alliance, may have changed all that. Gains may well be modest. An eye-catching selling-point is needed, and a rents freeze may win some votes from tenants smarting from recent rent rises.

But some leaders in the party remember what happened after 1974. Whether they prevail or not will provide a clue to the current balance of power inside the party between Her Majesty's alternative Government and the vendors of undated promises and haywire theories. When Labour came to power, average council rents were 7.9 per cent of average earnings. The year's freeze ended at about the same time as inflation began to gather pace

squeeze continues its passage south. Nelson described a fleet of British ships of war as the "best negotiators" in Europe: that may now have to apply even more so to the South Atlantic.

The original ingredients of this crisis are thus still with us and virtually unchanged since the day of the first aggression. First, there is the law, both in regard to sovereignty and to the resolution of disputes between states. It is not necessary to go into copious legal detail to establish that Britain's title to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands was absolutely lawful at the time it was originally established — and — whatever new circumstances now apply — that is still the legal basis on which sovereignty is assessed. Moreover, the claim by Argentina to extend its continental shelf to include the Falkland Islands is not only legally questionable as regards the shelf, but even if valid, would not affect the issue of sovereignty of the land above the shelf. The Falklands belong to Britain.

Legally speaking the invasion was also in breach of all current international laws. It was in breach of the UN Charter to refrain from the use of force against a country's territorial integrity and it was also in breach of the general obligation to pursue disputes through peaceful means. Finally, in law, Britain is fully covered under Article 51 to take action against aggression consistent with its inherent right of self defence though such action must be limited and proportionate. Nothing yet planned or suggested — task force, exclusion zone, or even reoccupation — exceeds that right.

The next aspect of the crisis concerns the people of the Falklands. There is again an undeniable legal right recognised by the international community to enable peoples to have self-determination, either by independence, or through associate status, or by integration with other countries; but all by consent. The Falklanders are undeniably a "people" in this sense, and such a people is entitled to express its wishes through its elected leadership. So the Argentine invasion is also in breach of Article 24 of the UN Charter, concerning the right of all peoples to self-determination. In the interests of preserving respect for international law, therefore, enshrined in the UN Charter and amplified by the recent Security Council resolution, nothing can or should now be agreed to which compromises those legal principles.

The third dimension of the crisis is the position of the two Governments at odds with each other. We have to respect the fact that, though illegal, the Argentine invasion represents perhaps the only popular event in recent Argentine history. The uncertainties and tensions within the Juntas, and perhaps an underlying sense of Spanish machismo appalled at the prospect of losing a contest of wills with a woman, are not unimportant psychological factors when assessing the capacity of Argentina to give way on these fundamental

principles. But one should not be too bemused or seduced by such an argument. Argentina has shown in its dispute with Chile that it resolutely disregards the verdicts of mediators when they go against it. Several times Argentina and Chile have taken their dispute about the Beagle Channel to a mediator and when each time the verdict has gone to Chile, Argentina has revoked its agreement to abide by the verdict. The precedents therefore are discouraging.

Of course, there is much to negotiate about after these principles have been vindicated. There can be some room for an Argentine presence on the Falklands during the period when the wishes of the islanders are being determined — though only under the most stringent conditions. There can also be a greater readiness on the part of the British Government to recognise that the issue of sovereignty is in dispute, emotionally, if not legally, and has to be resolved sometime soon. Perhaps Britain should suggest to Argentina that it is now taken to the Hague, where it belongs more than in the operations rooms of opposing navies.

It is held that overemphasis on the interests of the islanders artificially narrows the issue and excludes a wider interest which should concern Britain's relationships with the whole continent of Latin America. But there are two sides to this argument. The frontiers of Latin America are not hermetically sealed with the authority of history. Disputes abound, which might find a new stimulus in the spectacle of Argentina successfully achieving an extension to her frontiers, and the upholding, of a spurious claim, simply by force of arms. Belize is under threat, as is Guyana; Peru and Bolivia both contain strong revisionist claims on Chile; as does Argentina itself in the Beagle Channel. Moreover the arguments which Argentina maintains to uphold its claim to the Falklands might entice Mexico some time in the future to advance the same kind of theories for reclaiming much of the Pacific southwest from the United States. Mr Haig — or more particularly Mrs Kirkpatrick — might brood seriously on that implication.

Obviously Britain's interests in Latin America will be damaged by a refusal to compromise on this dispute without letting the situation deteriorate further, perhaps even to the point where a serious political crisis is provoked in Argentina. That damage to Britain will have to be weighed up against an even wider interest in the world; to uphold international law, and to be seen to be a country which has the will and capacity to honour its word not only in legal matters but in the much more crucial area of the defence of its people. Britain has no eternal allies; and no eternal enemies. Only our interests are eternal," said Lord Palmerston. Our interests here require us to resolve this dispute peacefully if possible, but only in accordance with first principles.

Richard Waddington

should not be charity housing for the poor. A quarter of tenant households today have an income of £8,000 or more. Subsidy aimed effectively at those who need it is the way to ensure that the sector does not sink further towards charitable status.

Responsible Labour leaders know that. All the time the party was courting popularity in the seventies by shirking necessary increases, its official policy was that "over a period of years rents should keep broadly in line with changes in money incomes". The consequences of failure to live up to that principle were soon apparent. As real rents fell, central subsidy to housing had to rise — by almost a fifth in real terms. The more subsidy the revenue account swallowed up, the less was available for capital spending.

As early as 1975 housing starts began to fall; by 1979 the headlong decline was in full spate. Wider public spending cuts continued until last year in spite of rising rents, but at the end of last year starts were 16 per cent up on a year earlier. Mr Peter Shore means, if he becomes Chancellor, to revive the economy with public works, especially in housing. If he does not head off the people in his party who can see no further than May, he will find, if he gets his chance, that the resources he needs for his investment will strain away into subsidies for the tenants who do not need them.

Keeping vehicles off pavements

From Mr Graham Chainey

Sir, A recently published Government report tells us (report, April 16) that our pavements and footways are deteriorating, that millions of pounds in compensation is paid annually to pedestrians who have fallen and sustained injuries as a result, and that much of the blame for the situation attaches to vehicles which mount the pavement.

The average walker in most British urban areas does not need a 100-page report to know this.

The encroachment of cars, lorries and motor cycles on the pavement is a rapidly spreading offence. With streets increasingly congested and parking space increasingly hard to find, motorists now look upon pavements as an opportune extension of their domain, regardless of the rights of pedestrians or of the fact that the islanders are being determined — though only under the most stringent conditions.

There can also be a greater

court (this would certainly provide ample time for tempers to cool). If sovereignty were awarded to Argentina, we would repatriate the islanders, and take further steps necessary to comply with the court's judgment. If British sovereignty were confirmed we would continue to administer the islands, subject to any agreement to the contrary with Argentina at any time in the future.

I would find it reassuring if our Government confirmed its willingness to countenance such a peaceful and definitive settlement of the Falklands dispute. To do so could hardly diminish our international standing.

Yours sincerely,

DERRICK WYATT,
St Edmund's Hall, Oxford.

From Mrs Joyce Chaplin

Sir, In the scurry to force this country to hand over the Falkland Islands to Argentina, we have the question of what Argentina might do with them been discussed?

Will any hand-over include a provision that the islands will not be converted to military use and serve a power hostile to Nato as a base for military operations in the South Atlantic?

Yours faithfully,

JOYCE CHAPLIN,
Flat 1,
57 Shooters Hill Road, SE3.

From Mr Christopher Taylor

Sir, After their advice to athletics about competing in Moscow and my regard our retention of the Falklands as a colonial possession which should have shed long ago. It is no use priding yourself on the paragonism of the islanders because the Americans know we can be bribed. For some nuclear weapons for Polaris on the cheap, we not merely abandoned more of the Queen's subjects than live on the Falklands to their fate; we threw them off Diego Garcia into abject poverty in Mauritius and handed over their depopulated island to the U.S. Forces. The Americans and others also know that only a few weeks ago this principled Government denied the Falklanders the fully British status they reluctantly had to concede to the Gibraltarians.

It is time we came off it and adjusted ourselves to our real status in the world, which is that of the most artistic nation on earth.

Yours faithfully,

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR,
5 Park Crescent,
Cuddington,
Northwich,
Cheshire,
April 18.

From Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, QC

Sir, It may be that the only negotiations with Argentina will be very properly limited to the amount of reparations they are to pay the British taxpayer by way of civil damages for expenses incurred by the Royal Navy in re-establishing the rule of international law.

Otherwise, I hereby call for Scottish volunteers in honour of our Auld Alliance with France to recover the Channel Islands for the French Republic; and trust that we will hand over all North Sea oil to Norway as soon as they (or Denmark) redeem the Orkneys and Shetlands which we only hold in pawn for a royal reward, unpaid since 1468 but doubtless redeemable now in paper money instead of gold.

Yours truly,

IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK.

Yours faithfully,

GUY SOMERSET, Chairman,
The Exmoor Society,
Hoar Oak House,
Alcombe,
Minehead,
Somerset,
April 16.

Christians and war

From the Chairman of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship

Sir, For any Christian country to go to war is an affront to its professed faith. For two Christian nations to go to war against each other is a blatant denial of that faith.

The bishops of our own national Church, meeting in their Lambeth conferences, have five times declared that "war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ."

At the latest Lambeth Conference in 1978 they went even further and declared that Jesus "made evident that self-giving love, the way of the Cross, is the way to reconciliation in all relationships and conflicts. Therefore the use of violence is ultimately contradictory to the Gospel."

Would the bishops now be willing to tell the nation that this truth does not apply to the particular conflict in which our nation is now engaged, and that therefore the Gospel should be suspended for the period of the emergency? Or would they be prepared to say that in the name of Christ a Christian solution must be found?

After all, there is a clear precedent for exactly such a

solution concerning one of the nations involved in the present conflict. At the beginning of this century, when Chile and Argentina were about to go to war against each other, they desisted in the name of Christ. Instead, out of old Argentinian cannon, which they erected on the border between the two countries a great bronze statue of Christ. The inscription read, and still reads: "These mountains will fall before Argentinians and Chileans break the peace sworn at the feet of Christ the Redeemer".

Acting on such a wonderful precedent, could not the two Christian nations involved in the present dispute make peace with one another in the name of Christ, and out of the money they would otherwise have spent in slaughtering one another with expensive and deadly modern weapons, build say, an abbey on the Falkland Islands as a shrine of literature and the arts, as is well known, very high.

Some writers in your columns, from exalted places, seem to infer that the Anglican Church has, and always has had, a sort of monopoly of fair play and tolerance, which is under threat from the moves towards Anglo-Catholic ascendancy. This I fear is not so. I find that parishioners are surprised when I tell them of the near-300 years of civic disabilities which the English state and Church imposed upon RCs until the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, for only then were they legally allowed to take service under the Crown, in municipal office or in Parliament.

Catholic apologists would be entitled to point this out. Perhaps they are too "English" and reticent to do so. Are we in the Church of England not uncharitable to admit it?

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY THURSFIELD,
Southwold,
Suffolk,
April 10.

Chronic disorders

From Mr H. C. Seigal

Sir, Mrs Barbara Stalbow complains (April 15) about the perniciousity of sticky labels.

Another of the irritations of modern living, and a more serious one, is the impregnability of plastic wrappings.

Have you, Sir, ever experienced the frustration of trying to puncture the deceptively flimsy covering of a box of chocolates with no other instrument at hand than a blunt fingernail? Have you ever tackled the more serious problem of getting at a slice of supermarket cheese inside its transparent casket?

Yours faithfully,
H. C. SEIGAL,
17 Park Place Villas, W2.
April 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

British principles in Falklands context

From Lord Jenkins of Purney

Sir, The talk of principles in connection with the Falklands dispute, whether in Parliament or in your columns, is singularly unconvincing. The country of Suez, Cyprus, Diego Garcia and the British Nationality Act cannot effectively disguise its curriculum of post-imperial jingoism as a world crusade against aggression. Only yesterday we were pocketing the dictator's pesos in exchange for the military means of his attack, and even now our bankers are once again taking the view that it may be unpatriotic but it makes sense not to be too financially tough on the aggressor.

I would find it reassuring if our Government confirmed its willingness to countenance such a peaceful and definitive settlement of the Falklands dispute. To do so could hardly diminish our international standing.

A new approach to conservation is needed so that essential

landscapes are protected at minimum cost to public funds.

Exmoor provides a good example of the general problem and also an indication of how it may be solved.

A large area of moorland is to be sold in the near future and there is grave concern that it will be developed for more intensive farming. Much of the land is within the region which Lord Porchester recommended should be retained as open moorland for all time.

We are anxious to avoid a long drawn-out argument over a period of years about management agreements and compensation.

It is therefore vital that the land should be bought outright and let to farmers subject to covenants that will ensure the continuance of the traditional landscape.

The land could be bought by the National Park Authority, but there will be strong local opposition if money obtained by cutting essential services is used for public purchase. The National Trust already own a substantial estate on Exmoor, but they do not have sufficient funds to buy more and are unable to launch a public appeal as they are already raising large sums for other projects.

As an alternative, the methods used in the inner cities to combine the efforts of public and private enterprise could be applied in the countryside. A special trust could be set up representing the conservation bodies, the Countryside Commission and Nature Conservancy Council, the National Heritage Fund and the National Park Authority. Such a consortium could be used to protect the moorland just as the Groundwork Trust has been established to deal with urban wastelands as a joint enterprise representing the public, private and voluntary sectors.

In addition, such a trust could well point the way towards a system of protecting the most important rural areas in other parts of the country by making available adequate funds which are so conspicuously lacking at present.

Yours faithfully,

GUY SOMERSET, Chairman,

Hoar Oak House,

Alcombe,

Minehead,

Somerset,

April 16.

From the Reverend Anthony Thursfield

Sir, Your assertion in the leader "A fellow-Christian" (April 10) about "the predominantly Irish character of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain" should be rigorously challenged.

As one who has spent over 30 years in parishes in several English counties (I have served in five, well spread over central and southern England) I well know that there are substantial Roman Catholic communities of authentically English lineage, in all sections of society, not least among the professional classes and the Armed Forces. The number of RCs in the world of literature and the arts is, as is well known, very high.

Some writers in your columns, from exalted places, seem to infer that the Anglican Church has, and always has had, a sort of monopoly of fair play and tolerance, which is under threat from the moves towards Anglo-Catholic ascendancy. This I fear is not so. I find that parishioners are surprised when I tell them of the near-

Siemens spot-on... diamonds lose cash-appeal

On target but losing its sheen

Steers from Smiths Industries on its fine performance are obviously not listening to (Sally White writes)

Expectations for the interim figures to be on: the pretax was right in the middle of the range at £17m against £9.97m and the trend was 4p against 1.5p. The increase is to reduce the disparity between interim and final.

So far Smiths warns that it may prove possible to maintain the level of profits achieved in the second half of last year, and raises questions about the possibility of continuing an unbroken, year-on-year profit growth, then analysts may well have to reassess their forecasts. For the full year forecasts could be less than £26m, if dividend growth is maintained.

Even at a reduced forecast, Smiths is on a rating of 14 times. When it spread of engineering activities — aerospace, defence, cars, marine and medical products — are going well, that may be justified. But aerospace is no longer a guarantee of glamour rating — Smiths supply is to Boeing as well as the Airbus programme. Cars continue to be

depressed by world recession and, distribution and marine business is down.

The medical side is doing particularly well — trading profit up from £1.77m to £3.55m. But while profits there will continue to grow, particularly in the United States, the same may very well not be true of the Australian and South African businesses. Interest rates in both countries are rising to the detriment of economic growth.

Smiths lists the reasons for caution for 1982 as a whole. As its financial year finishes in July, it has a very clear picture.

World economic activity is stagnant. Delays in military procurement and a slow-down in civil aircraft orders are restricting short-term growth in aerospace. Prospects for all businesses apart from medical remain depressed.

Interest charges are up, at £2.9m for the half year against £2.0m last time. Smiths' reason is that further investment was required to finance the growth of overseas activities.

The shares closed at 338p, down from 345p on the figures.

Hard stones at soft prices

Diamonds are the latest raw material for which the words "new

low" are being used: an Ashton Joint Venture valuer has made the lowest ever valuation of diamonds from the Venture's Argyle prospect in Australia (Sally White writes).

The Australian company, CRA, which has a 56.8 per cent beneficial interest in the Ashton Joint Venture, is 57.2 per cent owned by Rio Tinto Zinc. In its report for the quarter to March 31 CRA says that the latest valuation reflects the present depressed conditions in the diamond industry. As with other precious raw materials, world recession has diminished demand.

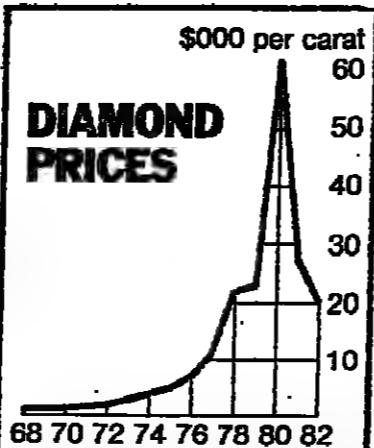
The Venture valuer assessed 32,000 carats from the Northern and Southern sections of the AK-1 Kimberlite Pipe, and gave an average valuation of 7p a carat.

Smiths lists the reasons for caution for 1982 as a whole. As its financial year finishes in July, it has a very clear picture.

World economic activity is stagnant. Delays in military procurement and a slow-down in civil aircraft orders are restricting short-term growth in aerospace. Prospects for all businesses apart from medical remain depressed.

Interest charges are up, at £2.9m for the half year against £2.0m last time. Smiths' reason is that further investment was required to finance the growth of overseas activities.

The shares closed at 338p, down from 345p on the figures.



This compares with the previous valuation made in the last quarter of 1981 by the Central Selling Organisation of between £7.55 and £8.40 a carat. In the past, valuations as high as three times this figure have been made in the four-year history of the working. The chart shows how the price of the Cullinan Flawless, first rate diamond, soared with the price of gold and then fell sharply. This is the top end of the diamond market — the Gemmological Institute of America says it certifies only 70 or 80 of such stones a year. Prices of other diamonds have followed a similar, but less extreme, path.

At this stage, all Britannia will say is the money will be used to expand its activities — it had £10m in cash at the last balance sheet date and this bid is valued at £15.3m on the share offer of £13m on the cash offer. Britannia adds: "In particular it is intended to acquire more fund management groups both in the United Kingdom and overseas." At the moment several potential acquisitions in the United States and elsewhere are under scrutiny.

Terms of the bid are 285.5p a share and the cash alternative is of just over 252p. On the news, the shares of General and Commercial Investment Trust gained 12p to 248p. The share bid is more than 10 per cent above the net asset value.

Rufuge is left wondering about Britannia's reasons for bidding so high. The assurance group is leaving its bid on the table, but will not raise its value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

According to Britannia, whose unit trust group owns just over 29 per cent of the trust's shares, this rather expensive way of raising money is justified. But judgment depends on how the money, which would be raised by liquidating the investment trust portfolio, is spent.

Bold bid by Britannia

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

Britannia Arrow, the financial services group, has topped the bid for General and Commercial Investment Trust made by Refuge Assurance (Sally White writes). Britannia Arrow is making a cash bid that is valued at 3 per cent above the net asset value of the trust; the Refuge bid was at net asset value.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL

UNITED STATES
Trade with S. America to increase

Congressman Bill Brock said the United States is intent on increasing trade with South America, including Argentina, when he met reporters in Washington to discuss a trip last week to Argentina, Brazil and Peru. He emphasized that the Falklands crisis, in terms of trade, was not raised.

There have been press reports that the United States might consider trade or other economic sanctions against Argentina, but Mr Brock declined to discuss the reports because of delicate negotiations.

W Germany

West Germany's 1983 gross national product (GNP) will rise 3 per cent in real, or price adjusted terms, from 1982, Dr Otto Lambdorff, Economics Minister, predicted at the opening of the Hanover Industrial Fair last night.

China

Peking has agreed to increase trade with the Soviet Union by 43 per cent this year, but this involves further planned reduction of capital goods purchases, while raw material imports from Moscow will rise, western economists said here today. The agreement set the value of bilateral trade at \$302m (£18.3m) 43 per cent up on the previous year but far below the 1979 record of \$503.3m.

Turkey

Turkey's foreign debt stood at \$15.09m (£8.672m) in April, the central bank announced in Ankara yesterday. Only \$2.10m of the debt is short-term representing an improvement over 1978-79, when short-term foreign debts which came to as much as half of its total foreign obligations.

RECORD START TO SECOND HUNDRED YEARS!

1981 RESULTS

- New Annual Premiums up by 16%
- New Single Premiums up by 75%
- Protected Growth Declared Rate up to 12.4%
- Terminal Bonus Increased
- Assets now exceed £400 million

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

- First Annual Declaration of Bonus
- MORTGAGEPLAN - flexible house purchase package
- SOVEREIGN PLAN - pension plan based on Protected Growth
- Establishment of special facilities for funds from banks and building societies

INVESTMENT

- £60m of new money invested - 32% into gilts, 19% in property, 40% in equities, 9% in cash.



Selling technology to Japan



PROPEL
ESTMENT
n & Sons
493 8222

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begun, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

DOUGLAS

CIVIL ENGINEERING &
BUILDING CONTRACTORS

BIRMINGHAM • CARDIFF • EDINBURGH • GLASGOW • LONDON • RAITHWELL

SALE • STOCKTON-ON-TEES • SWANSEA • IRVAN • YATE and OVERSEAS

1981/82		1981/82		1981/82		1981/82		1981/82		1981/82		1981/82		1981/82		1981/82		1981/82	
Price	Ch'te	Div	Yld	Gross	Div	Yld	Gross	Div	Yld	Gross	Div	Yld	Gross	Div	Yld	Gross	Div	Yld	Gross
only	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
BRITISH																			
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																			
A-B																			
100	45	Gatesway	74	85	42	3.8	4.8	114	105	115	120	4.4	65	115	115	115	115	115	115
100	46	Glovers Grp	75	86	42	3.8	4.8	114	106	116	121	4.4	65	116	116	116	116	116	116
100	47	Globe Divers	76	87	42	3.8	4.8	114	107	117	122	4.4	65	117	117	117	117	117	117
100	48	Globe Grp	77	88	42	3.8	4.8	114	108	118	123	4.4	65	118	118	118	118	118	118
100	49	Glossop Ltd	78	89	42	3.8	4.8	114	109	119	124	4.4	65	119	119	119	119	119	119
100	50	Glynned	79	90	42	3.8	4.8	114	110	120	125	4.4	65	120	120	120	120	120	120
100	51	Good Relations	80	91	42	3.8	4.8	114	111	121	126	4.4	65	121	121	121	121	121	121
100	52	Gordon & Gotech	81	92	42	3.8	4.8	114	112	122	127	4.4	65	122	122	122	122	122	122
100	53	Gordon & Gotech	82	93	42	3.8	4.8	114	113	123	128	4.4	65	123	123	123	123	123	123
100	54	Gordon & Gotech	83	94	42	3.8	4.8	114	114	124	129	4.4	65	124	124	124	124	124	124
100	55	Gordon & Gotech	84	95	42	3.8	4.8	114	115	125	130	4.4	65	125	125	125	125	125	125
100	56	Gordon & Gotech	85	96	42	3.8	4.8	114	116	126	131	4.4	65	126	126	126	126	126	126
100	57	Gordon & Gotech	86	97	42	3.8	4.8	114	117	127	132	4.4	65	127	127	127	127	127	127
100	58	Gordon & Gotech	87	98	42	3.8	4.8	114	118	128	133	4.4	65	128	128	128	128	128	128
100	59	Gordon & Gotech	88	99	42	3.8	4.8	114	119	129	134	4.4	65	129	129	129	129	129	129
100	60	Gordon & Gotech	89	100	42	3.8	4.8	114	120	130	135	4.4	65	130	130	130	130	130	130
100	61	Gordon & Gotech	90	101	42	3.8	4.8	114	121	131	136	4.4	65	131	131	131	131	131	131
100	62	Gordon & Gotech	91	102	42	3.8	4.8	114	122	132	137	4.4	65	132	132	132	132	132	132
100	63	Gordon & Gotech	92	103	42	3.8	4.8	114	123	133	138	4.4	65	133	133	133	133	133	133
100	64	Gordon & Gotech	93	104	42	3.8	4.8	114	124	134	139	4.4	65	134	134	134	134	134	134
100	65	Gordon & Gotech	94	105	42	3.8	4.8	114	125	135	140	4.4	65	135	135	135	135	135	135
100	66	Gordon & Gotech	95	106	42	3.8	4.8	114	126	136	141	4.4	65	136	136	136	136	136	136
100	67	Gordon & Gotech	96	107	42	3.8	4.8	114	127	137	142	4.4	65	137	137	137	137	137	137
100	68	Gordon & Gotech	97	108	42	3.8	4.8	114	128	138	143	4.4	65	138	138	138	138	138	138
100	69	Gordon & Gotech	98	109	42	3.8	4.8	114	129	139	144	4.4	65	139	139	139	139	139	139
100	70	Gordon & Gotech	99	110	42	3.8	4.8	114	130	140	145	4.4	65	140	140	140	140	140	140
100	71	Gordon & Gotech	100	111	42	3.8	4.8	114	131	141	146	4.4	65	141	141	141	141	141	141
100	72	Gordon & Gotech	101	112	42	3.8	4.8	114	132	142	147	4.4	65	142	142	142	142	142	142
100	73	Gordon & Gotech	102	113	42	3.8	4.8	114	133	143	148	4.4	65	143	143	143	143	143	143
100	74	Gordon & Gotech	103	114	42	3.8	4.8	114	134	144	149	4.4	65	144	144	144	144	144	144
100	75	Gordon & Gotech	104	115	42	3.8	4.8	114	135	145	150	4.4	65	145	145	145	145	145	145
100	76	Gordon & Gotech	105	116	42	3.8	4.8	114	136	146	151	4.4	65	146	146	146	146	146	146
100	77	Gordon & Gotech	106	117	42	3.8	4.8	114	137	147	152	4.4	65	147	147	147	147	147	147
100	78	Gordon & Gotech	107	118	42	3.8	4.8	114	138	148	153	4.4	65	148	148	148	148	148	148
100	79	Gordon & Gotech	108	119	42	3.8	4.8	114	139	149	154	4.4	65	149	149	149	149	149	149
100	80	Gordon & Gotech	109	120	42	3.8	4.8	114	140	150	155	4.4	65	150	150	150	150	150	150
100</																			

Residential property by Baron Phillips

The law that changes nothing

The main provisions of the 1979 Estate Agents Act, which comes into force on May 3, have provoked an angry response from a number of well-established estate agents and professional bodies. Not because they object to its controls but because they do not believe it goes far enough.

Despite attempts by Parliament over almost a century to restrict their activities, estate agents enjoy almost total freedom. The last legislation affecting estate agents came into operation in November 1970. This banned the fixing of fees by groups of agents or professional bodies.

The latest legislation attempts to provide protection for money and deposits. Clients' money must be kept in clearly identified accounts and be properly recorded. Agents will have to pay interest where the amount of the deposit is more than £500 and the interest at least £10.

The Act also calls for full disclosures of an agent's private interests in a deal: bankrupts may only be employees of an agency, and pre-contract deposits will be banned in Scotland.

The Department of Trade says that failure to comply with these requirements may lead to criminal proceedings, or to banning action by the Director General of Fair Trading.

But what really does it all add up to? Although agents sometimes ask for a small holding deposit as an act of faith that the would-be purchaser really means to go ahead, few people actually pay out the money. They are far more likely to hand the deposit to the vendor's solicitor.

Among the critics of the Act is Mr Kenneth Forbes, technical officer of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auction-



A dilapidated farmhouse set in 12 acres near Lambourn and Newbury is on the market through John German Ralph Pay for £70,000. Built in the last century, the house has been unoccupied for about 10 years. It consists of two to three reception rooms, five bedrooms and a boxroom and included in the sale are two barns. Further information can be obtained from the agents' Ramsbury (Wiltshire) office.

ers. He describes it as a piece of "negative licensing" because it will not prevent undesirables from entering the profession but will weed them out only after they have broken the law.

At present anyone can set up shop and call himself an estate agent without having to pass an examination of any kind or undertake a test of professional competence. This hardly reassures people who often ques-

tion what an agent does to earn his fees.

"One is appalled that section 16 (governing professional standards and competency) is not being implemented," says Mr Forbes. He argues that while it used to be common place for a purchaser to leave a deposit with an estate agent it is becoming far rarer these days and as such the Act will have little effect.

Mr Nigel Stephens, senior

partner of Whiteheads, operating mainly in Hampshire and Sussex, says the Act is too late and its achievements are far too little.

Apart from the stringent rules governing clients' money the Act legally obliges an agent to agree with any person, before accepting instructions to sell his house, the commission to be paid in the circumstances in which it will be payable and any other liabilities to be incurred by the property owner. An agent must also disclose his personal interest in the transaction.

Mr Stephens says: "These measures may help to reduce the risk of misunderstanding and protect the public from the few unscrupulous agents. Reputable agents are not being asked to do anything they are not already doing."

Mr Stephens accuses Mrs Sally Openheim, the former Minister for Consumer Affairs, of interpreting the Act and the evidence of professional bodies in a way which will give little benefit to the public. Like Mr Forbes he is worried that the Act lays down no minimum standards of competence.

"It still remains open, therefore, for anybody without qualifications or experience to go into business as an estate agent, surveyor, valuer or auctioneer because none of these titles are protected by statute," he says.

The public had more to lose from incompetence than from dishonesty.

Both men are scathing about the Act's limited protection for the public from losing money lodged with an estate agent. Mr Forbes points out that the main professional bodies run a continuing scheme to protect the public if an agent goes bankrupt or absconds with money.

WILTSHIRE

Highworth 2½ miles. M4 8 miles. Atline Cotswold stone house

3 bed, 5 bath, 6 ac. H/6

Additional features: Coach house with stables. Exceptional grounds with lake.

About 24 acres.

Joint Agents: FISHER & CO, Market Harborough (0533 62200) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (01-629 8171)

OXFORDSHIRE

Fawley, Henley-on-Thames 2 miles. A beautifully modernised house in a quiet position.

3 bed, 5 bath, 7 oil, 2 bath, H/6

About 4½ acres.

Apply London Office (01-629 8171)

Knight Frank & Rutley

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Telephone 01-629 8171

JACKSON & JACKSON

NEAR LYMPNORTH

FINE REGENCY COUNTRY HOUSE
In an outstanding position close to the Solent and New Forest. 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, cellar; 2 staff cottages, mature landscaped gardens and grounds. Hard tennis court. 4 ACRES.
£195,000 FRENTHOLD
The House on the Green, Lympnouth, Hampshire SO4 8AY
Tel: (0962) 75022

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

CHESHIRE (WINDSOR)
A detached residence of character with private court and garage set in grounds of 4½ acres. 4 bedrooms, 2 with dressing rooms, 2 with en-suites. Kitchen, dining room, sun room, conservatory, sun room, lounge, dining room, 2 staff cottages, mature landscaped gardens and grounds. Hard tennis court. 4 ACRES.
£195,000 FRENTHOLD
The House on the Green, Lympnouth, Hampshire SO4 8AY
Tel: (0962) 75022

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

Mansfield Nottinghamshire
A spacious detached residence in a prime location. South of the motorway. High quality accommodation. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bathrooms, 2 conservatories, 2 staff cottages, 2 garages. Hard tennis court. 4 ACRES.
£195,000 FRENTHOLD
The House on the Green, Lympnouth, Hampshire SO4 8AY
Tel: (0962) 75022

ST. ALBANS
Spacious Victorian Edwardian house. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
St. Albans 22278 over.

SUFFOLK Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Suffolk 22278 over.

WILTSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Wiltshire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

OXFORDSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Oxfordshire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

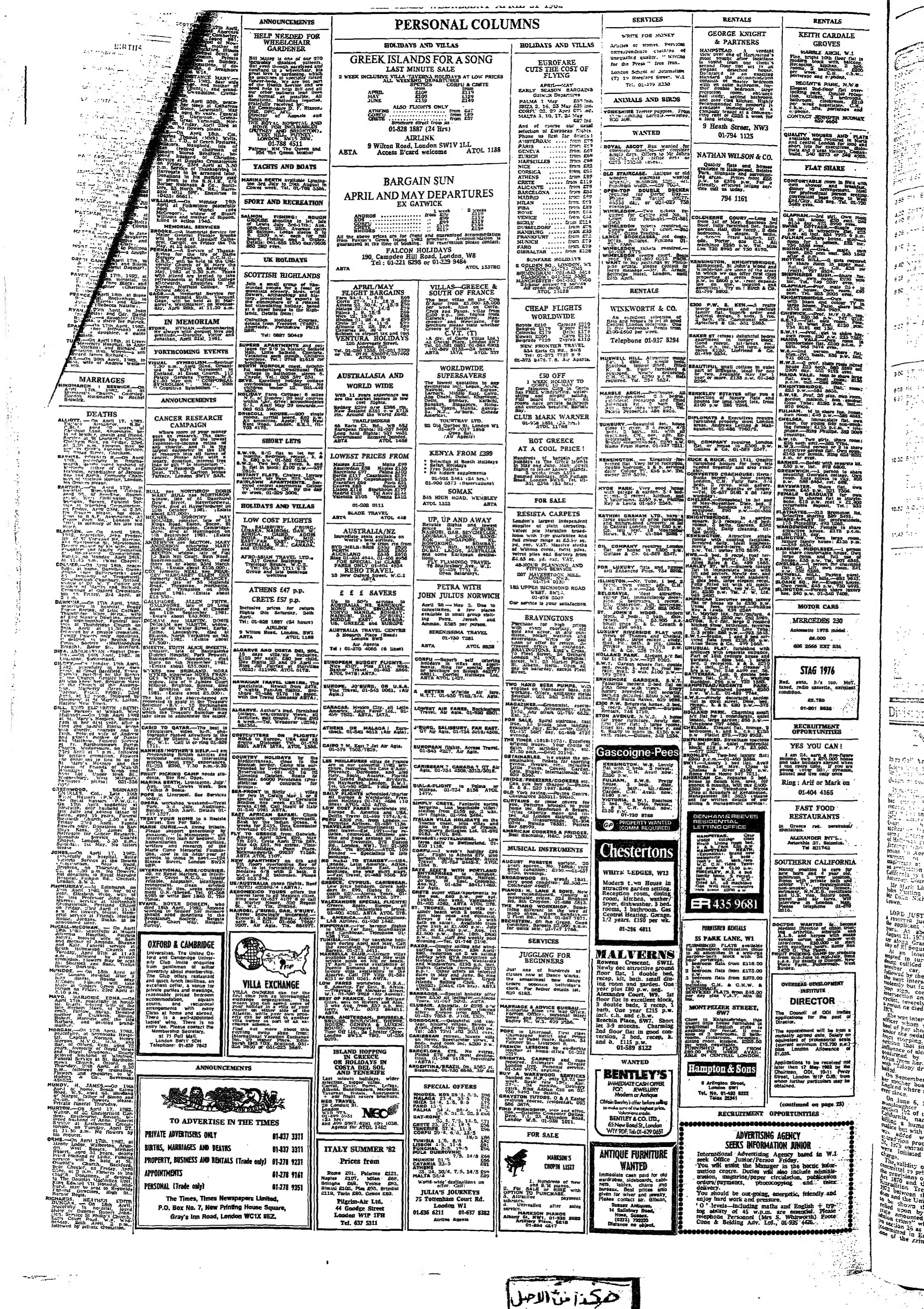
WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000.
Worcestershire 22278 over.

WORCESTERSHIRE Spacious detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 staff cottages, large walled garden. Offers over £100,000



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

7.05 Open University: Juggling with Physics. 7.30 Exploring Frequency: Spain. 7.45 Closeup. 12.30 News After Nine with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stewart. The weather prospects from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and outside), Financial report and a news summary with Michael Fish. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included this lunchtime is a cookery spot Just Desserts in which cookery expert Michael Smith regales us with mouthwatering recipes for sweets. 1.45 Over the Moon. A See-Saw programme for the very young, presented by Sam Dale (r). 2.00 Closeup. 2.15 racing from Cheltenham. Julian Wilson introduces the Sean Graham George Dulfer Handicap Steeplechase (2.30); the Sean Graham Handicap Hurdle (3.05); and the Sean Graham Hurdle (3.45). The commentators are Peter O'Sullivan and Richard Pitman. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

BBC 2

8.40 Open University: Maths: Functions. 7.05 Argument on Television: 2. 7.30 Functions and Graphs. 7.55 Closeup. 10.20 Galleria. 10.45 Closeup. 11.00 Play School.

Alan Badel: BBC 2 9.30pm.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Cartoon: Barney Google and Snuffy Smith in Judah for President. 9.40 The World We Live In. A history of the horse. 10.05 The History Makers: Elizabeth the First. 10.30 Einstein. 11.25 Paint Along with Nancy. Landscapes (r). 11.55 The Bubbles (r). 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Adventures of animated vegetables. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 Play It Again. Ian Carmichael chooses clips from some of his favourite films. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the case of the young accused of assaulting his former schoolmaster. 1.45 Afternoon Plays. 1.50 Peter Sallis investigates cotton clothes for children with sensitive skin. 2.25 Racing from Epsom. Brough Scott introduces the Warren Stakes (2.30); the City and Suburban Handicap (3.05); and the Great Surrey Handicap (3.35). 3.50 Definition (r).

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Weather Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day* 7.00 Today's News. 7.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.30 News Headlines. 8.55 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Midweek Harry Kelly. 10.00 News. 10.02 Gardeners' Question Time. 10.20 Daily Services. 10.45 Morning Story: "Alice Buchan and the Milk of Human Kindness" by Fred Urquhart. 11.00 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records. 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours. 12.27 The Order of Silence. The drama by Ted Albury dramatised in eight parts (3) "A Meeting in Red Square". 12.55 Weather and Travel. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 2.05 News and Travel. 3.00 The Archers. Thou Never Wert". A comedy by Alan Meekins. 3.47 Time for Verse. George Bernard Shaw presents more poems about animals. 4.00 News. 4.02 Pleasures of the Table with Yvonne Akers. 4.10 The Road to Room. The history of the campaign by walkers to gain access to the countryside and the views of some present-day campaigners. 4.40 The Story "2 for Zachariah" by Robert Green (7). 5.00 News. 5.05 Weather and Programme. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 Friday's Forecast. 7.00 News and Weather. ENGLAND: VHF — with 17 above except as noted. 8.30-9.00 News and Travel. 10.20-10.45 Knockdown Ginger. Rolf Harris opens the door to children on holiday. 1.45-2.00 Saturday Programme. News 5.50-6.00 (cont'd). 7.00 News (cont'd). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.10 am Open University.

7.45 A World in Common (new series). The first of eight documentaries examining the relationships between the richer and the poorer countries of the world. 8.15 Voices in Harmony. Marion Foster presents a showcase for amateur choirs. 8.45 Edgar Hoover — Fallen Idol. Anthony Howard presents a critical profile of the founder of the FBI, who died 10 years ago.

9.30 Kaleidoscope presented by Paul Vaughan. The programme includes a review of the London Silver 1650-1780 exhibition at the Museum of London, and the story of three generations of the Courtland family of goldsmiths; and Terry Hand's new production of *Julius Caesar* about Nothing for the Royal Shakespeare Company in Stratford.

9.55 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 Detective Story: "The Milk of Human Kindness" by Fred Urquhart.

11.00 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records. 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours. 12.27 The Order of Silence. The drama by Ted Albury dramatised in eight parts (3) "A Meeting in Red Square". 12.55 Weather and Travel. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 2.05 News and Travel. 3.00 The Archers. Thou Never Wert". A comedy by Alan Meekins. 3.47 Time for Verse. George Bernard Shaw presents more poems about animals. 4.00 News. 4.02 Pleasures of the Table with Yvonne Akers. 4.10 The Road to Room. The history of the campaign by walkers to gain access to the countryside and the views of some present-day campaigners. 4.40 The Story "2 for Zachariah" by Robert Green (7). 5.00 News. 5.05 Weather and Programme. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.30 Friday's Forecast. 7.00 News and Weather. ENGLAND: VHF — with 17 above except as noted. 8.30-9.00 News and Travel. 10.20-10.45 Knockdown Ginger. Rolf Harris opens the door to children on holiday. 1.45-2.00 Saturday Programme. News 5.50-6.00 (cont'd). 7.00 News (cont'd). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.10 am Open University.

7.45 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 Detective Story: "The Milk of Human Kindness" by Fred Urquhart.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Great Brown-Penciled Motor" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

11.15 Weather and Travel. 12.00 The World Tonight.

12.00 News and Weather.

ENGLAND: VHF — with 17 above except as noted. 8.30-9.00 News and Travel. 10.20-10.45 Knockdown Ginger. Rolf Harris opens the door to children on holiday. 1.45-2.00 Saturday Programme. News 5.50-6.00 (cont'd). 7.00 News (cont'd). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30-12.10 am Open University.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.

12.00 Concert Part 2: 1982.

10.10 Mr Blaser in Sicily. Short story by Leonardo Sciascia.

10.30 The Apostles of Luigi Franco Cognetti. 11.00 World News.

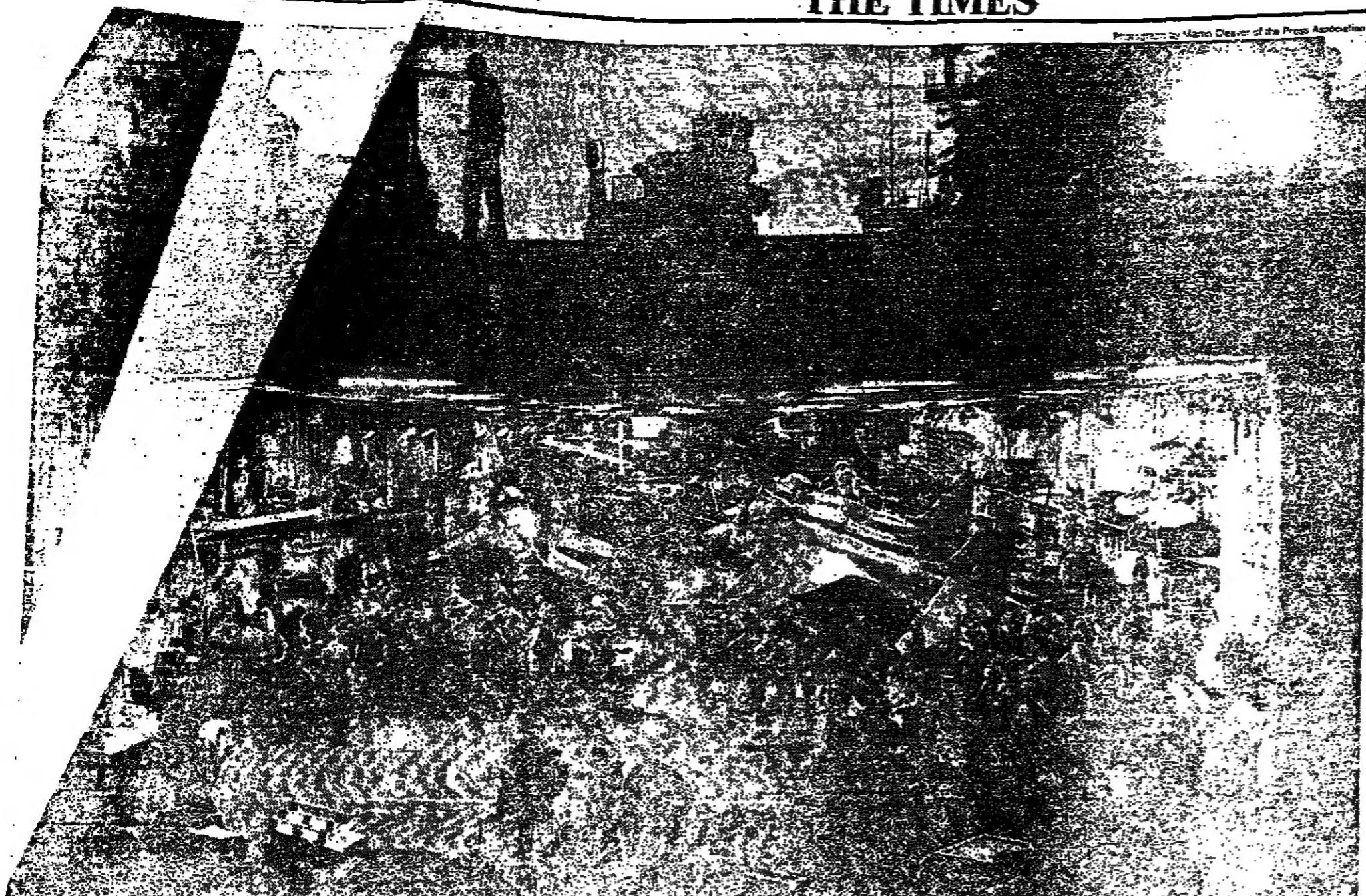
11.00 News.

11.00 Britten Conducts Granger.

11.00 Vivaldi — Opus: Granger.

11.00 The Living Poet. Edward Kaempfer. 12.00 Weather and Travel.

11.15 Weather and Travel.



Against a background of Sea Harriers and Sea King helicopters, Royal Marines line up at dawn for a weapons check on board HMS Hermes.

Naval force 'heads for S Georgia' but Whitehall stays silent

continued from page 1

Mr David Crouch and Sir William van Straubenzee seemed to have been among the very few who were anxious about the possible use of force. The majority of those who spoke were said to have sounded impatient at the delayed arrival of the task force in the South Atlantic and at the continued diplomatic activity.

None the less, the party as a whole is strongly in support for the time being, of the Government's policy of seeking a diplomatic solution with the naval task force to strengthen their hand.

Potential differences among Conservative MPs emerged in broadcast interviews yesterday. Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the

backbench 1922 committee, said on ITN's *News at One* programme that the Argentine proposals marked the beginning rather than the end of the negotiations. "We should go on negotiating through every means open to

□ *Boston Globe* report that the Royal Navy's Falklands task force had split, with a detachment of two aircraft carriers, fast destroyers and several troopships heading towards South Georgia, was received non-committally in Whitehall yesterday. But it was not denied. (Henry Stanhope writes.)

But it is unlikely that the grouping heading for the isolated dependency would be as large and as powerful as the *Boston Globe* report suggested.

Britain could accelerate

the pace of things by sending frigates and anti-aircraft destroyers ahead to join the submarines in the Falklands area within the next 48 hours, it is learnt authoritatively. But the Government is clearly content for the time being to apply the pressure gently while allowing time for a political settlement.

There has been consistent speculation that the task force would first try to recapture South Georgia from the handful of Argentines

soldiers stationed there, so that it might then be used as a forward operating base for an assault on the Falklands. It would also tighten the pressure on the Buenos Aires Government.

But it is unlikely that the grouping heading for the isolated dependency would be as large and as powerful as the *Boston Globe* report suggested.

Britain could accelerate

the pace of things by sending frigates and anti-aircraft destroyers ahead to join the submarines in the Falklands area within the next 48 hours, it is learnt authoritatively. But the Government is clearly content for the time being to apply the pressure gently while allowing time for a political settlement.

There has been consistent speculation that the task force would first try to recapture South Georgia from the handful of Argentines

Widespread criticism of junta's refusal to involve politicians

Continued from page 1

steadfastly support the invasion of the islands and are prepared to go to war to retain them.

But there is widespread criticism of the junta's refusal to involve the politicians. Señor Carlos Contin, leader of the Radical Party said: "Many confusing and contradictory versions are going around, and politicians know only what they read in the papers. If the junta want us to step up support for the reconquest of the Malvinas (Falklands) they have got to let us know the real state of negotiations."

It appears that the military leaders told Mr Alexander Haig, the American secretary of State, that a final decision would have to be reached by December 31 and

that they wanted some kind of assurance that they could expect a favourable outcome.

While the politicians were being briefed today, the cabinet was meeting to discuss the reaction of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, to the junta's offer to take the central question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands to the United Nations.

Reports in several Argentine newspapers said today that Mr Haig told the junta that their proposals for peace might not go far enough to satisfy the British government. "If they are turned down there will be war," he is reported as saying. Senior Nicancor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister, is said to have replied: "If there is,

that you country will be responsible."

Senior Méndez went to Casa Rosada this afternoon for consultation with General Galtieri and there was some suggestion tonight that he might travel to Washington, but the Foreign Ministry refused to comment.

Nixon drunk? Denial

New York. — Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, has denied that President Nixon was ever drunk while facing crucial decisions. Speaking in a television programme, he rebutted allegations in the May issue of *Atlantic* magazine that Mr. Nixon was frequently drunk at critical times.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Jenkins rolls a jowl at the Falklands

Still no sign of the eventual outcome in the South Atlantic: but there was some movement yesterday on the home front. It took the form of Mr Roy Jenkins.

The movement was initially confined to those rather distinguished jowls of his. They began to roll about the moment Mrs Thatcher arrived for Prime Minister's question time. While she answered other Members, the rest of Mr Jenkins began to move importantly in his seat below the gangway facing her.

He consulted some notes. He advanced to the edge of his seat with some deliberation. It was clear that he was going to put a question. This was in itself an event of a certain significance. Nothing had so far been heard from him in this crisis. Since it arose, he had all but disappeared from the public gaze.

He consulted some notes. He advanced to the edge of his seat with some deliberation. It was clear that he was going to put a question. This was in itself an event of a certain significance. Nothing had so far been heard from him in this crisis. Since it arose, he had all but disappeared from the public gaze.

This absence was all the more marked because in the days immediately before the Argentine action he was the subject of all our attention. He had won Hillhead. He had taken his seat. He has put a notably incomprehensible, but no doubt distinguished, maiden question to the Prime Minister about micro-chips. All things seemed possible for him. But within days Dr David Owen had seized the SDP controls and was roaring away on the subject of submarines, frigates, and vertical take-off.

Dr Owen is at home with such matters. Mr Jenkins is not. Like Switzerland, he is prosperous, comfortable, civilized and almost entirely landlocked. His only previous contact with the high seas has been in various good fish restaurants.

Registered as a Statesman

Instead of the vertical, he prefers the horizontal take-off, the unburdened rise to shake a few hands in a shopping precinct after an afternoon nap at a by-election.

In addition to all these disqualifications for the times in which we are at present live, one suspects he is almost certainly a Cartingtonian at heart: a man of the world who believes that the Falklands

are a far away country of which we now know too much. So it is an appalling situation in which he finds himself so soon after his triumphant return. None the less, being officially registered as a statesman, he just had to put up a show sooner or later. So yesterday he rose.

There was a murmur of expectation on both sides of the House, much of it slightly ironic. They all knew that Mr Jenkins was not really the man for the hour.

Darting fish-like movement

"Will the Right Hon Lady, in view of the strong all-party support which the Government has rightly received during the past two-and-a-half weeks," he began, "bear in mind that she will be expected to take future, I hope and believe, unruled decisions."

At this point, as well as the statesman's emphasis on the word "unruled", he made one of the two famous hand movements he deploys to illustrate anything. One is a turn of the wrist with half-closed palm as if he is unscrewing a light bulb. The other is a darting, fish-like movement of the whole hand. Yesterday we got the darting, fish-like movement.

"... unruled decisions in an equally non-party way. This demands more than merely asking the Paymaster General (Mr Cecil Parkinson), who is chairman of the Conservative Party, to a meeting of senior ministers last night. Will she seriously consider the proposal made by the hon Member for Cardiff?"

Whereupon, he sat down. And that was his grand design? Apparently so.

Research revealed that Mr Jenkins was referring to Mr Howell the Liberal Member from Cardigan. His proposal? All-party consultations, apparently. That, then, was the Jenkins strategy to deal with Cartwright: tea at number ten. "I must confess, I had expected a more fundamental point from the Right Hon Gentleman," Mrs Thatcher told him.

But we still do not know Mrs Thatcher's intentions. In a few days, the Jenkins-AB-Party Tea Force may look the less risky plan. By then it may be too late.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements The Duke of Gloucester, Baron Nuffield, Farming Schoolship Trust, attends selection committee for United Kingdom Scholars, Nuffield College, Regent's Park, London, 11.45.

The Duke of Kent visits 27th Annual International Gas Turbine Conference and Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre and Arena, 3.15.

Exhibitions in progress Sculptures by Oscar Nemon, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Drawings, watercolours and graphic work by Oskar Kokoschka, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 23).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until May 23).

The Dark Hills, the Heavy Cruiser paintings and drawings of Wales, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until May 23).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 23).

The Anatomy of the Horse by George Stubbs, Gainsborough's House, Sudbury, Suffolk; Tues to Sat 12 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

The Anatomy of the Horse by George Stubbs, Gainsborough's House, Sudbury, Suffolk; Tues to Sat 12 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 16).

Drawings and prints by Stephen Fryer; Museum Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5